

HO-49

Mount Hebron (Mt. Hebron)

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

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Last Updated: 02-07-2013

HO-49

Mt. Hebron

Furrow Avenue & Calvin Circle

Private

Description:

Mount Hebron is located on two separate parcels, one on Calvin Circle and one on Furrow Avenue, just south of the Patapsco River boundary between Howard County and Baltimore County. The complex consists of a large stone house, a stone structure used as a barn in the 20th century and often described as a slave quarter, a stone superintendent's house, a stone outbuilding probably used as a smokehouse, a frame wagon shed and the foundations of several other outbuildings, including a bank barn, that have recently been demolished. The buildings are set on a hillside that slopes down to the south, with the buildings generally facing south.

The mansion house is a two-and-one-half story, five-bay by two-bay rubble stone structure with quoins at the corners. It faces south and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. There is a two-story, one-bay by two-bay rubble stone addition on the southwest that has a shed roof that slopes down to the north. There is also a two-story, four-bay by one-bay rubble stone addition on the northwest that also has a shed roof that slopes down to the north. The front of the house is landscaped with a semi-circular arch of ground that drops off beyond it, and with some large mature trees and several smaller ones planted along this arc. The mansion house has a center-passage, double-pile plan with an addition on the west.

Significance:

By the time Thomas Beale Dorsey (1780-1855) resurveyed his land holdings and consolidated them into one large tract called "Mount Hebron" in 1828-1830 his estate consisted of over 2152 acres, on which sat his large stone dwelling and numerous outbuildings. It has traditionally been asserted that the house was built by Dorsey's father, John Worthington Dorsey (1751-1823), in 1808 as a wedding present for Thomas and Milcah Goodwin Dorsey. In 1811 Thomas Beale Dorsey became a U. S. District Attorney and in 1822 Attorney General of Maryland. Two years later Dorsey was appointed Chief Judge of the Third Judicial District. After his death "Mount Hebron" was purchased in 1864 by Henry Hazlehurst, who worked in the engineering department of the B & O Railroad. Hazlehurst started his own business and ran it until 1858, after which he retired to a house he built just outside of Ellicott City known as "Lilburn" (HO-353), and he continued to live there. Hazlehurst sold "Mount Hebron" to Henry McShane & Co., a Baltimore bell foundry, in 1876. The mansion house at "Mount Hebron" is an unusually large and well-finished dwelling that has few rivals in the county for its period. Its date of construction could not be established through documentary means. Questions have been raised about which part of the house was constructed first. An examination of the structure reveals that the large, center-passage plan portion was built first, with the west wing added against the house. The barn was apparently built as a stable.

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

1. Name of Property

(indicate preferred name)

historic Mt. Hebron

other

2. Location

street and number Furrow Avenue & Calvin Circle

not for publication

city, town Ellicott City

X vicinity

county Howard

3. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Trustees of Presbytery of Balto. of the Presbyterian Church; Mt. Hebron, Inc., c/o H.J. Baker

street and number 2331 Calvin Circle; 5400 Vantage Point Rd.

telephone 410-465-3993

city, town Ellicott City; Columbia

state MD

zip code 21042; 21044

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse

liber 3168 folio 625

city, town Ellicott City

tax map 17

tax parcel 400, 250

tax ID number 255537; 232413

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other:

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>5</u> <u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>0</u> <u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u>0</u> <u>0</u> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>0</u> <u>0</u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<u>5</u> <u>2</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			<u>5</u>

7. Description

Inventory No. HO-49

Condition

☐ excellent ☒ deteriorated
☒ good ☐ ruins
☐ fair ☐ altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Mount Hebron is located on two separate parcels, one on Calvin Circle and one on Furrow Avenue, approximately three miles northwest of Ellicott City and just south of the Patapsco River boundary between Howard County and Baltimore County in northern Howard County, Maryland.

The complex consists of a large stone house, a stone structure used as a barn in the 20th century and often described as a slave quarter, a stone superintendent's house, a stone outbuilding probably used as a smokehouse, a frame wagon shed and the foundations of several other outbuildings, including a bank barn, that have recently been demolished. The buildings are set on a hillside that slopes down to the south, with the buildings generally facing south.

Mansion House-exterior

The mansion house is a two-and-one-half story, five-bay by two-bay rubble stone structure with quoins at the corners. It faces south and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. There is a two-story, one-bay by two-bay rubble stone addition on the southwest that has a shed roof that slopes down to the north. There is also a two-story, four-bay by one-bay rubble stone addition on the northwest that also has a shed roof that slopes down to the north. The front of the house is landscaped with a semi-circular arch of ground that drops off beyond it, and with some large mature trees and several smaller ones planted along this arc.

The south elevation of the main block has diamond wood louvers in a beaded-interior-edge frame in the west bay of the foundation. In the center are stone steps leading to a three-bay porch with stone end piers that are not tied into the main wall, and with a stone center pier. There are no openings beneath this porch. The east bay of the foundation has a boarded-up opening with a beaded-interior-edge frame. The first story has an eight-panel door that has sunken fields and ogee-and-ovolo panel moulds in the center bay. This door has new hinges and has been moved out, and flipped so that it swings open to the exterior. The door has a quirked Greek ogee and bead on the outer edge of the frame, and a three-light transom with one panel on each transom jamb and one on the soffit. There are two new twelve-over-twelve sash to each side of the door, and the frames have been wrapped and the sash have fake muntins. The sills are painted. The end bays have stone voussoirs while the bays under the porch are covered within aluminum siding now. The three-bay, one-story porch has four Greek Doric wood columns that are solid. The columns are bored to take the three-quarter round handrail and the bottom rail, and the balustrade between has rectangular balusters. There are also two half columns on the wall. The porch ceiling and cornice have been covered with aluminum, and the half-hipped roof has asphalt shingles. The second story has a center window that has been converted to a new emergency door with a fire escape across the front of the house and descending to the west. The other four bays have new twelve-over-eight sash with stone voussoirs and painted sills. There is a box cornice covered with aluminum and two gable-roofed dormers in the west-center and east-center bays. They have new six-over-six sash and aluminum siding on the sides. There is an interior brick double chimney on the east gable end that is connected on the west side by a brick arch.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

On the east elevation, the foundation has a boarded-up window opening near the center. The first story has a new twelve-over-twelve sash set to the south, and it has stone voussoirs and a stone sill. The second story has no openings. The gable end has two small new six-over-three sash with painted sills. There is aluminum on the eaves, and the brick chimney is solid on the east side, reading as one.

On the north elevation, the foundation has a stone porch pier in the center with concrete on top and a ramp to the east. The west bay has a small vertical-board door on small strap hinges that are tapered and have round ends. The opening has a plain frame and no voussoirs. The first story has a center doorway with stone voussoirs and a new door. The frame has a backband with a reveal and an ogee, and also has a beaded interior edge. There are two large twelve-over-twelve sash to the east that have stone slip sills with washes and stone voussoirs. West of the door is a six-over-six sash with stone sill and voussoirs. These voussoirs are slightly higher than those on the door. To the west of the six-over-six sash is a twelve-over-twelve sash in an altered opening that has wood jambs, lintel and sill. The infill below the sill is lower, suggesting that this was once a doorway. The east jamb has a piece of stone voussoir that is about level with those of the center door. The west bay has a twelve-over-twelve sash with stone sill and voussoirs. There is a new three-bay, one-story, shed-roofed porch covering the three easternmost bays. Just west of the porch roof, in the center of the main block, is a six-over-six sash with stone sill and voussoirs. Above it in the second story is a three-over-three sash with stone still and voussoirs. This window is flanked on either side by two twelve-over-eight sash that have painted sills and stone voussoirs. The cornice is wrapped in aluminum.

The north elevation of the northwest addition has a boarded-up window opening in the foundation, to the east, and this opening had a stone sill and lintel. The east-center bay has one stone step below a new door and new frame, and the lintel has two stones in it. The west-center bay has no opening. The west bay has a six-over-six sash with a stone sill and two stones in the lintel. On the first story, the east bay has a six-over-six sash with a stone sill and two stones in the lintel. The east-center bay has no opening. The west-center bay has a small four-light sash with a stone sill. The west bay also has no opening.

The west elevation of the northwest addition has two openings to the north, one above the other, with stone infill in them now. The lower opening is smaller and has a stone lintel; this appears to be former openings for a bake oven. West of center, just below the eave, is a new four-over-two sash with a stone sill and lintel. There is an interior brick chimney just south of center. The south elevation of the northwest addition has a six-over-six sash with a stone sill on both the first and second stories. The first story has two stones making up the lintel, while the second story has three stones. This wall butts against the west wall of the southwest addition, but the west wall stone is set on top of this wall, and there is stone across the north wall of the southwest addition that is set on the south wall of the northwest addition.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

The west elevation of the southwest addition has a door in the center of the foundation that is plywood, but the opening has a stone sill and lintel, and a beaded-interior-edge frame. The first story has a door to the north that has a stone lintel and has four lights over two lying panels. There is a steel fire escape here. The south bay has a six-over-six sash that has a stone sill and two stones in the lintel. There is one course of brick between the stone sill and window. On the second story, the north bay has a small three-over-three sash with a stone sill and lintel, and the south bay has an eight-over-eight sash with a stone sill and two stones making up the lintel. The gable end south bay has a small three-over-three sash just north of the interior brick chimney. The west end of the main block, between the first and second story, in the center, has a six-over-six sash with a stone sill and voussoirs. The gable end has a six-over-six sash in the center, and another to the south, both with stone sills. The top of the gable wall is brick, similar to the east gable end.

The south elevation of the southwest addition has a small new six-over-six sash in the foundation that has a stone sill and lintel. The first and second stories each have a six-over-six sash with a stone sill and lintel. There is an interior brick chimney at the southwest corner.

Mansion House-interior, first story

The mansion house has a center-passage, double-pile plan with an addition on the west. The passage has 3 1/2-inch wide pine flooring that runs east-west. The baseboard has a cavetto at the top, a torus below with a quirk, and a broken field. The chair rail has a small ogee and bead below the shelf, two grooves on the field, a raised bead at the bottom of the field, and a small bead below it. The architrave has a broken field with a small quirked ogee at the break and a raised bead on the inner edge. The backband has a quirked Greek ogee and bead. The interior walls on either side of the passage are hollow. The interior doors have six panels with sunken fields and ogee and ovolo panel moulds. They are mortised and tenoned and pinned, and have new hinges and locks. All of the doors have been flipped to open into the passage now. The doors always had mortise locks, and there is a grained finish below the current paint. The front door has eight panels with small panels at the top and in the middle. It has the same panel moulds as the interior doors, and has new plain board jambs that cover the original. The passage cornice appears to be run plaster and has a Greek ogee at the top with a plain soffit and a Greek ogee below. The passage is divided in half by an elliptical, three-centered arch that has typical architrave and is supported by elliptical fluted half columns. The base of the columns matches the baseboard. The columns have plain necking with Greek ovolo capitals at the top and an astragal at the bottom. There is a three-run stair that ascends to the north on the west wall, to a landing, then rises to the east to another landing, and then ascends to the south. The stairway has an open stringer with sawn Vitruvian-wave brackets. There is a small ogee and bead at the edge of the stringer, then a field and a raised bead. There is one large triangular wood panel below the stair stringer, and it has a sunken field and an ovolo-and-cavetto panel mould. The stairs have a thin, turned newel post that is tapered, rectangular balusters, and a ramped three-quarter-round handrail. The stairway has chair rail on it with a different profile than the chair rail in the rest of the passage. It is ovoid on the top, with a small bead at the bottom, and does not match the handrail, either. It is

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

also not ramped, yet looks original. There is a doorway beneath the stairs that leads to a small closet that has all new walls inside it. The north or rear door is new and has jambs with three panels on each, and a soffit with two panels. They have sunken fields and ogee-and-ovolo panel moulds.

The east double parlor has 3 1/2-inch wide pine flooring that runs north-south. The baseboard has a broken field with a quirked ogee and bead on top. The chair rail matches that in the passage. The cornice is wood, appears to be new, and copies that of the passage in profile. The window architrave has a broken field with a small bead at the break, a quirked ogee-and-bead backband, and a raised bead on the inner edge. The door architrave, however, matches that of the passage. The window jambs are splayed and paneled with sunken flat panels that have a raised bead and ogee-and-ovolo moulds. There are four panels on each jamb, with small panels at the top and in middle in the same pattern as the front door. There are two panels on the soffit, and the rails and stiles are all mortised and tenoned and pinned. The double parlor is divided by an east-west wall in the center that contains a wide opening. The jamb boards of this opening have large beads on the corners, and there is a wood cornice at the top that has a quirked ogee-and-bevel bed mould. This wall has no baseboard or chair rail, and the baseboard and chair rail are patched where this wall meets them on the east and west, suggesting that this wall has been rebuilt. There is a fireplace on the east side, centered in each half of the double parlor. The south fireplace is closed off, but a portion of the splayed brick jambs is exposed, and they appear to be rebuilt. They are painted. The surround is parged, and there is plywood on the hearth that is raised above the floor level and probably set over the original. There is a wood mantel with engaged Greek Doric columns that support an architrave with three beads, a paneled frieze that has sunken, flat panels with a bead panel mould and a raised bead on the rails and stiles. The bed mould has a quirked Greek ovolo-and-bead at the top, a quirked Greek ovolo in the middle, and a Greek cavetto-and-bead at the bottom that approximate a conge'. The mantelshelf edge has a Greek ovolo and bead. There is applied anthemion and acanthus in the center of the frieze that appears to be carved wood that was added later. To the south of the south fireplace is a built-in window seat with applied mouldings that appear to date to the 20th century. The north fireplace is still open, and has rough stone at the back and brick splayed jambs that are toothed into the stone rather crudely. It is pressed brick with butter joints. The surround is parged, and the hearth is covered with raised plywood. The mantel is identical to the south fireplace. On either side of the fireplace are built-in closets with typical architrave that have a quirked ogee at the break. The doors to these closets have been removed and new shelves built in. The north window jambs have sunken fields, do not have applied beads, but otherwise match. The architrave has a broken field, but there is no moulding at the break. Faux ceiling medallions have been added to both halves of the double parlor.

The southwest room has carpeting on the floor, baseboard that matches the east rooms, chair rail with a quirked Greek ogee and bead below the shelf and at the bottom corner, and window architrave that is hidden by boxed-out square fluted columns. The paneled jambs match the northeast room windows. There is a fireplace centered on the west with a flagstone hearth, splayed brick jambs with stone at the back, and a parged surround. There is a wood mantel with paneled pilasters that are flat and sunken, and have bead moulds. The frieze

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

matches the pilasters. The bed mould has a quirked Greek ogee at the top, a quirked bead, and a Greek cavetto and bead. The mantelshelf edge has a Greek ogee and bead. To the south of the fireplace is a doorway that leads to the west addition. It has mitered architrave that is almost symmetrical, with two beads in the center, a quirked ogee to the outer side, and a cavetto to the inner side. There is a four-panel door here that has sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. It has a mortise lock with oval brass escutcheons that have a bead decoration around the edge and on the oval knobs. This appears to be a 20th century lock, and there is no evidence of another lock. The door has butt hinges with ball finials. To the north of the fireplace is a built-in narrow cupboard. The top door has four panels with small frieze panels at the top and in the middle. The bottom door has one panel. All of these have sunken fields with ogee-and-ovolo panel moulds, and the cast-iron butt hinges appear to be plain. The inner side of the doors has a grained finish under later paint, and the graining appears to be the original finish. The northeast corner of the room has what appears to be a built-in dumbwaiter. The baseboard and chair rail around it match the rest of the room, and there are a pair of two-panel doors on the east elevation, with the frieze panels at the top. They have sunken fields and ogee-and-ovolo panel moulds. The architrave has a quirked Greek ogee-and-bead backband and a beaded interior edge. There are cast-iron butt hinges that are heavily painted and have three knuckles and what appear to be fast joints. The interior of the dumbwaiter is plastered and all appears to be original. The bottom is finished with boards at present, and it is not certain that there was actually a dumbwaiter in this opening. The north elevation has a doorway with a new six-panel door. The architrave has a quirked Greek ogee-and-bead backband, a broken field with no moulding at the break, and a raised bead on the inner edge. The architrave all appears to be original. This door is lower than the passage door, but the architrave matches it. There is a plaster ceiling medallion with acanthus in the center, flowers in the next ring out, and anthemion in the outer band. The medallion appears to be added to the ceiling but is of a very high quality.

The northwest room flooring is 2 1/2-inch-wide pine that runs north-south and is lower than the floor level in the passage. The baseboard is all new, and the walls are all covered with drywall. There is new window architrave and jambs, and wood crown moulding has been added. The north wall has two large windows, and a small window to the east. The east wall partially covers this window and must have closed off a doorway here from beneath the stairs. There is no historical fabric visible for clues to reconstruct the original configuration here. The west wall has been studded out and a fireplace covered over, it appears. The east wall door architrave has a quirked Greek ogee-and-bead backband and a beaded interior edge. It appears to be grained below later paint. The south wall has a six-panel door to the east that has sunken fields and ogee-and-cavetto panel moulds. The architrave matches the east door. The doorway projects 3 feet into the room and leads to the cellar stairs. It has a new reproduction Suffolk latch and cast-iron butt hinges that are heavily painted, but have five knuckles and appear to have fast joints. None of the doors have hand-plane marks. West of the door is a recess with the doorway to the southwest room, and the architrave matches the east door. West of this is an enclosed straight run of stairs that has a door on the east end with three typical panels and a square slide bolt. The door appears to be original and has cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and hidden pins, and they appear to be plain. There are boards around the opening that have a bead around the edge. There is a closet

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 5

beneath the stairway that this door leads to, and it has plaster on riven lath and baseboard with a bead on the top. There is random-width flooring that runs east-west, in the range of 6 3/4-inches wide. The stairway has a sash-sawn board and some planed boards that are probably replacements. The doorway to the stairs is at the west end and has six typical panels and architrave that matches the east door. It has a new lock and cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and hidden pins. There is a half step up to the landing, then a straight run ascends to the east, though it is now blocked by an HVAC duct. There is a doorway on the west elevation of this room, south of the closed off fireplace, that has a typical old six-panel door. There is a cast-iron rim lock above a large slide bolt that has a round profile, and the plate appears to be wrought. The door has three cast-iron butt hinges that are heavily painted, architrave that matches the east door, and a boarded-up transom above. The west side of the door has double fields. This appears to have been an exterior door that led to a cross passage with a service stair off of it, but a partition wall would have been removed to make this one large room.

In the southwest addition, the south room has random-width flooring that runs north-south, is face-nailed, and ranges between 5-1/2 and 8 inches wide. There is plain baseboard and plain head-cut architrave. The windows have straight jambs with plain boards. There is a corner fireplace in the southwest corner with a brick hearth, splayed stone jambs, and a roughly parged surround. It has a new wood mantel. A plaster ceiling has been taken down, exposing the second story joists, which run east-west. They are sash-sawn, are 3 inches by 8 1/2 to 9 inches, and are spaced 22 to 29 inches on centers. They are set into pockets in the west wall, and there are crude pockets cut into the east wall, with the joist ends cut down here in different patterns in order to make them fit into the holes. The flooring above is sash-sawn, of random width, and is gauged over some joists. The west door has butt hinges with ball finials. There is a new hood added to the north wall over the stoves. To the west of it, beneath current plaster, is a large beaded-inner-edge frame with a horizontal board between. It appears to be a window, or possibly a door, that predates this addition. There is a header in the joists at the east end, with through tenons but no pegs. This header could have been for a stairway, or to keep the joist ends from passing close to the chimney flue in the east wall. The north wall, east of the hood, has a doorway with a large beaded-interior-edge frame. This side appears to be the outer side, not the inner side. The north wall is stone. There is some infill above the door, but not all the way up, and there could have been a transom here. The frame extends all the way to the floor in one piece, and is not patched.

The northwest addition contains a vestibule in the southeast corner that has modern paneling, a drop ceiling, and carpeting. On the north is a six-panel door with sunken fields and ogee-and-ovolo panel moulds. It has stamped-plate butt hinges that are not original to the door or to the frame. The architrave has a beaded interior edge, and the backband is now covered. The architrave is old. There is a cast-iron rim lock that is not the original one. This door leads to the northeast room in this wing, which is a modern bathroom with no historic features exposed. The west door in the vestibule has six panels with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds on the east side only. It contains a reproduction Suffolk latch, new hinges, and new trim. The door leads to eight stairs down to the back door, and to stairs up to the southwest addition chamber. The stairs also lead down to the cellar and to the northwest room in the northwest addition. This stairway area has all been greatly altered

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 6

with a CMU partition wall added on the west side. There is a two-panel door on the west to the ground level room. This room has a concrete floor with carpeting, the walls have been studded out, and there is a plaster ceiling. The north window has straight plain board jambs and architrave with a beaded interior edge, but the backband is covered. The west wall has a fireplace or chimney which is covered over with drywall. North of the chimney is a 20th-century cupboard. The back of the cupboard has a closed-off opening with parging, and above this opening is a splayed brick jack arch that is set just east of the face of the wall and opening, and not in it. This jack arch bears on the north wall and on the north jamb of what is probably a very large cooking fireplace, and this may be an opening for a bake oven. The jack arch may have been open behind it for a flue that would connect to the kitchen fireplace chimney. The wall here has plaster right on stone. The east wall of this room is CMUs. Just east of this wall and west of the stairs down to the ground floor is a brick floor that appears to pass underneath the concrete that is laid at the rear door. To the east of the CMU wall the joists are circular-sawn with Portland cement around the joist pocket. This appears to either be a later addition or an alteration, although it is not clear which is the case. The floorboards above are also circular-sawn. The east side of this stairway has a frame wall, and the studs are hewn on their west face and have riven lath and plaster. The lath is fastened with cut nails that have heads that appear to be handmade. These studs support a hewn sill. There is another hewn sill to the east, set against the stone west wall of the main block. These two sills support joists that run east-west and are hewn on the top and bottom. The joists have a center tenon and peg into the west sill, while ledger boards support the east ends of these joists. This stud wall is lathed and plastered on both the east and west sides. The studs are set on a hewn sill with bark on the east side, and this sill is set on a low stone wall with the brick on the west side of the sill. The brick floor extends to the east of the sill 1 foot, plus, then drops off where excavated. It is not clear if there was flooring all the way to the stone wall originally, or not. There is baseboard on the west side of this partition wall. The joists are toe-nailed on the east to the east sill. The joists on the south half of this area run east-west. The north half has a large joist hewn on all four sides that runs north-south in the center of the space, and it supports joists that run east-west to the east side of this beam. The east half joists are half-lapped into this center beam and the west half joists are smaller and set on a ledger board and toe-nailed. Just north of the northernmost large east-west joist is a doorway in the stud partition wall. To the north of this doorway is a ledger board on this wall to support the west end of these smaller east-west joists. All of the joists are whitewashed. The north end of the east sill and the center beam are set in pockets in the north wall, and this appears to be an original arrangement, not a later alteration. The north wall butts against the wall to the east (the west wall of the main block). The south wall has a window opening to the cellar of the southwest addition.

Mansion House-interior, second story

The second story plan basically matches the first story with rooms in the four corners and one in the south passage. The stairs to the attic are in the passage, and there is a cross passage in the center, running to the west. The landing has a window with slightly splayed jambs that have three panels, with the frieze panels at the top. The panels have applied beads and ogee-and-ovolo panel moulds. There are two panels on the soffit. The

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 7

architrave has a broken field with no moulding at the break, quirked Greek ogee-and-bead backband, and a raised bead on the inner edge. The passage has a painted plywood floor, baseboard that matches the first floor passage, and chair rail that matches what is on the stairs. A wood cornice has been added here. The stairs to the attic are closed off with a wall, and the railing has been cut and removed. Two doorways with new trim were inserted with the wall, though the doors have since been removed. The interior doors survive to the northwest, northeast, and southeast chambers. They have six panels with sunken fields and ogee-and-ovolo panel moulds. They now open out into the passage and are hung on new hinges. The old hinges have been broken off and left in place. They are heavily painted cast-iron butts with five knuckles. There are new mortise locks, but the doors originally had mortise locks. The doors are mortised and tenoned and pegged, and several panels have hand-planing marks, though most do not. They are grained beneath later paint. The architrave has a broken field with a small bead at the break. The backband has a reveal next to the quirked Greek ogee and bead. There is a raised bead on the inner edge. The edge of the floor is exposed at the northwest door and is random-width, appears to be pine, runs east-west, and varies between 3-1/2 and 5 inches.

The southeast chamber has 2 1/4-inch wide pine flooring that is tongue and grooved, runs north-south, and is laid over earlier floor. The baseboard has a broken field with a quirked ogee and bead, the architrave matches that in the passage, and there is new chair rail and a new ceiling medallion. The walls and ceiling are plaster. The window jambs are slightly splayed and have plain boards, and the architrave does not have a bead at the break. There is a fireplace centered on the east elevation, but it has been closed off and there is a small metal door at the bottom with "WHEELING" on it. The wood mantel is identical to that in the southwest room. On either side of the fireplace is a built-in closet, with typical six-panel door and typical door architrave for this chamber. The north closet has original random-width flooring that runs east-west, and original built-in shelves on the north and south sides. Each shelf has two beads on the front. There is peg rail on the east wall, between the shelves. The door has graining on the interior side, below the existing paint, and is hung on typical cast-iron butt hinges. The south closet matches the north, but the peg rail has been removed. The door has a wood pull that appears to be original, and had a cabinet lock, which is now missing. A door has been cut through on the west elevation, to the south, but the door is now missing. The architrave has a broken field with a beaded interior edge, and never had a backband. A doorway has been cut through on the north wall, and the architrave has a broken field with a beaded interior edge, but the profile and construction are different than that on the west door. The six-panel door here has frieze panels at the top and has sunken fields with ogee-and-bevel panel moulds. It has sunken fields with ogee-and-bevel panel moulds. It has cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles. They are heavily painted. A piece has been added to the hinge and lock stiles.

The northeast chamber has the same flooring, walls, ceiling medallion, mantel, closed off fireplace, and closet doors to either side as the southeast chamber. The baseboard has a broken field with a quirked Greek ogee and bead. The door architrave has a broken field with no moulding at the break, and the backband has a reveal and a quirked Greek ogee and bead. There is a raised bead on the inner edge. The window architrave has a quirked Greek ogee and bead backband and a smaller raised bead on the inner edge. The windows have plain splayed

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 8

jambs and plain soffit. The north closet has two peg rails on the east wall, one below the other. The south closet has only one peg rail. The chamber ceiling is 10 feet, 1 inch high.

The south-center chamber has linoleum tile on the floor. The baseboard and architrave match the passage, and the window architrave matches the northeast chamber. There is a door on the east with architrave that matches the opposite side of this door, in the southeast chamber. There is also a door on the west that has a new flush door and new trim and gives access to a recent bathroom conversion. There is old picture rail on the wall, and a new ceiling medallion. The south window has been converted to a door for a fire escape.

The cross passage has carpeting and baseboard with a cavetto and torus on top. There are ceiling tiles and crown moulding that have been added. The door architrave has a backband with a reveal and a quirked Greek ogee and bead, and there is a beaded interior edge. The south elevation has a doorway to the east that never had a door, and this leads to a vestibule at the top of the service stairs. These stairs are now blocked with sheetrock. West-of-center on this wall is a four-light sash onto the stairway. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned, has lancet-profile muntins, and has a bull-nose frame. To the west on this wall is a doorway leading to the southwest chamber. It has a typical six-panel door with ogee panel moulds on both sides, typical hinges and a new lock that replaces a large rim lock. There is a window at the west end, and the architrave here has a backband with a quirked Greek ogee and bead, and a raised bead on the inner edge. The north wall has a doorway to the northwest chamber, with plain head-cut trim. The six-panel door has sunken fields and ogee-and-ovolo panel moulds on the chamber side, but just an ovolo on the passage side. There is a cast-iron rim lock with porcelain knobs that replaces an earlier rim lock. Between the vestibule and the added bathroom is another bathroom. The vestibule side of the doorway from the vestibule to this bathroom has beaded-interior-edge trim, while the bathroom side has architrave with a backband that has a reveal and a quirked ogee and bead, and there is also a beaded interior edge. There is a six-panel door here that has ogees on the vestibule north side and no moulding on the bathroom or south side. The door is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has sunken fields. The top panels have been removed and plain boards put in here. This door also has typical hinges and a new lock with wood placed over where the earlier lock was. The bathroom floor is painted plywood; there is marbled Masonite on the walls that covers beaded vertical-board half wainscot with chair rail.

The southwest chamber has 2 1/2-inch wide oak flooring that runs north-south and baseboard with a quirked Greek ogee and bead. The door architrave has a beaded interior edge and a backband that has a reveal and a Greek ogee and bead. The window architrave has a similar backband and a raised bead on the inner edge. The window jambs are plain boards that are splayed. The service stair is built into this chamber on the north wall. The chamber is also cut off by a wall to the east to create the two bathrooms previously mentioned. On the west elevation is a fireplace. The hearth is covered by the flooring, and the splayed brick jambs have a good pressed brick with butter joints. The back of the firebox has brick in the top half, while the bottom half has parging over

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 9

an unknown material. This appears to be an original treatment. The fireplace surround is also parged. The wood mantel is identical to those in the east chambers. Crown moulding has been added to this room.

The northwest chamber has random-width pine flooring that runs east-west, and is 4- to 6 1/2-inches wide. The baseboard has a broken field and a quirked Greek ogee and bead. The door architrave has a typical backband reveal and a beaded interior edge. The window architrave has a typical architrave with no reveal, and a beaded interior edge. The jambs are splayed and have plain boards. On the west elevation is a fireplace with brick hearth and splayed brick jambs and brick jack arch. The brick is very regular, but the joints are not as thick as those on the first story. The back of the fireplace is crudely parged, with several eras of repairs. The wood mantel matches those in the rest of the chambers. There are built-in closets to each side of the fireplace, and the architrave here matches the windows. They have three-panel doors with sunken fields and no panel moulds, and there is some hand-planing on the back. The cast-iron butt hinges are heavily painted and have three knuckles. The south closet has one shelf, and it appears that several other shelves have been removed. The north closet has one original shelf and several others have been added. The ceiling has riven lath in this closet, but it is not possible to see the nails. The closet doors are mortised and tenoned and pinned. The chamber ceiling has drywall with a medallion and cove moulding added.

The second-story plan of the northwest addition has an enclosed winder stair in the northwest corner (now partially removed at the bottom) with a passage in the northwest, a chamber in the southwest, and a chamber on the east. The east chamber has stairs cut through the floor near the east end. The floor was face-nailed with nails that have T-heads, but has been replaced with circular-sawn boards with wire nails. On the east side is a hewn girt that is 6 inches square. The studs on this east wall are hewn on the inner and outer faces. They hold plaster on riven lath, and the nails have handmade heads. There is riven lath and plaster on both sides of this stud wall and on the ceiling of the lower story. The east wall aligns with the partition wall below. There are two small rooms on the east side of the partition wall, and they are only accessible through a small hole cut into the wall to the northeast section. The northeast section has a board ceiling that has random width boards with several layers of paint. The modern bathroom is in the space below this. The partition wall between the northeast and southeast section has sawn lath and must be added later. The top part of a doorway is also in this partition wall, and is set to the east. The east chamber ceiling has been removed and the rafters replaced. One of them survives and is hewn on the top and bottom, and had riven lath and plaster. The rafters support wide board sheathing. The north, or rear, plate is notched for the rafter feet. The south wall had a plate on it, but it has now been mostly removed, and the rafters were half-lapped on top of this plate. Mortar was then laid on the plate and the stone wall laid on top of it. There is a window opening on the south, but the sash has been removed and a board door put here, with stairs up to get to the second story of the southwest addition. This opening has a beaded-interior-edge architrave, parting beads for the window sash, and cut sprigs with T-heads.

The passage in this northwest addition has the same random-width flooring that runs east-west, but most of it has been replaced. There is a chimney in the southwest corner. The stairway is enclosed with beaded-edge

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 10

vertical boards and horizontal boards. It has a half wall on the north, and the sloped ceiling is raised to the south with riven lath and plaster, and cut nails with handmade heads. There is a doorway on the south wall that has beaded-interior-edge trim and no backband. The door is gone but had butt hinges. The passage has plain baseboard.

The southwest chamber floor, baseboard, architrave, ceiling lath, lath nails, and plaster all match that in the passage. The window jambs have straight plain boards. There is a wide chimney on the west. It has a small fireplace that is now closed off, and a brick hearth.

The second story of the southwest addition has the flooring covered. The baseboard has a bead on the top edge. There is a built-in closet on the east wall, at the north corner. The door to this closet is made with clinched cut nails. The door is hung on cast-iron butt hinges that have either been moved, or are not original to the door. One of these hinges is plain, has five knuckles and has fixed joints. The other hinge is marked "J. GODDINGTON," has five knuckles, and has a hidden pin. The original mortises for the hinges have two screw holes while these hinges have three. It is possible that the center hole may not have been used. There is plaster on the walls and ceiling, and the ceiling has riven lath with what appear to be cut nail heads that are somewhat irregular, but not as irregular as those in the northwest addition. The windows have plain, straight jambs and the boards appear to be hand-planed. The jambs have an applied moulding on the end, which is a quirked Greek ogee and bead. There is an enclosed straight run of stairs on the south wall, west of the window. It has plain vertical boards with whitewash, and a low door on the north side, beneath the stairs, which will not open over the warped floor. There is also a vertical-board door leading to the attic stairs, and it has one bead near the center and beads on the inner side. The battens appear to be fastened with cut nails. The door has cast-iron butt hinges marked "J. GODDINGTON," has five knuckles with hidden pins, and the screws could not be loosened for examination.

Mansion House-interior, attic

The attic of the main block is not accessible, and has been finished as a private residence. The stairs continue up to it with identical details to the first story, and there is a short window on the landing.

The southwest addition attic has random-width tongue and groove flooring that runs north-south. There are three-quarter-round log rafters that run north-south, are 5 to 6 inches in diameter, and are spaced 24 to 25 inches on centers. They support shingle lath, with plywood on top of that. The feet pass into the parged stone wall on the north, and are not visible. The south wall has a plate that is notched for the rafters. The south wall also has a series of large wood pegs set into it. This wall is butted up against the west wall of the main block, and is pulling away from it. The attic joists run east-west and are set into pockets in the east wall. They are sash-sawn, are 3 inches by 7-1/2 inches, and are spaced 22 to 24-1/2 inches on centers. The floor is face-nailed with cut nails, and these are mature.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 11

Mansion House-interior, cellar

The cellar under the southwest addition has three steps down to a brick floor. There is a vertical-board door here hung on H hinges mostly with wire nails. The joists in the first story are hewn on top and bottom and run east-west. They are set in pockets in the stone wall in the west. This wall is plastered and has a door to the exterior that has beaded-edge vertical boards and is hung on replacement hinges. The southwest corner has an angled wall with a splayed brick jack arch in it that appears to have been a small heating fireplace now closed off. The joists are whitewashed. The hearth in the southwest corner above is supported by boards cut with an arch on the top that in turn support boards laid over them. The arched boards are set into the masonry of the chimney, and are supported on the other side by a ledger board nailed to a joist. The east end of the joists rest on top of an exposed sill that is set into pockets in the north and south walls. These pockets have been parged around, so it is not possible to determine if the pockets were cut into later. There is a door on the east, to the south, leading to the main block cellar. The door has beaded-edge vertical boards and is now hung on T hinges. The door is set below the east sill. The jambs on the main block side of this opening have brick, suggesting that the doorway was cut through the wall and then patched with brick.

In the main block cellar, the western half has a dirt floor that is several feet higher than the eastern half. The west half has a solid stone fireplace support on the west. The joists are doubled up, half of them having been added later. The original joists are set in pockets in the wall, run north-south, and are very rotten. These joists are sash-sawn, are 3 inches by 9-1/2 to 10 inches and are spaced 25 to 26-1/2 inches on centers. There are three pairs of large pegs driven from each of the original joists through the new ones to hold them together. These new joists are also sash-sawn, and are 3 inches by 9 inches. The stone wall on the north is set between the southwest and northwest rooms, leaving only a crawl space beneath the northwest room. There is also a stone wall on the east, next to the stairway down from the northwest room. It appears possible that the southwest cellar was excavated at a later date. There is a beaded-edge vertical board door hung on new hinges that replace earlier butt hinges on the east, leading to the stairway. There are also stairs down to a landing at the bottom of this stairway. The joists here run north-south.

The east cellar is divided by an east-west stone partition. This wall has been studded out and covered with drywall. The joists are sawn, and are not whitewashed. The joists under the passage run east-west, while those beneath the two east rooms run north-south. This floor is lower, and may have been excavated some. The southeast fireplace has stone buttresses with a brick arch that has now been pierced by a CMU chimney. There are wood nailers on the north and south sides of the front of this buttress. There is no evidence of a dumbwaiter at the bottom of the stairway. The northeast fireplace also has a brick arch that has also been cut through. The hearth support above consists of bricks set on end and arched. These bricks are set on top of the stone fireplace wall, and against a ledger board fastened to the side of the joist.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 12

Smokehouse

There is a stone outbuilding that probably functioned as a smokehouse about 44 feet northwest of the house. It is a 1 1/2-story, one-bay by one-bay rubble stone structure with a gable roof of corrugated metal that has a north-south ridge. On the south elevation, the lower story has a narrow wind eye vent. The upper story has a boarded-up door that has a stone sill and lintel and plain board trim. The east elevation has been opened up for a metal garage door with aluminum siding above it and on the box cornice. The north elevation also has a wind eye vent on the lower story. The upper story has a boarded-up window opening and only the top piece of the wood frame survives. The west has a tar ghost of a shed roof here, and some parging survives on the wall. There are two holes that could be pockets cut for an addition that has now disappeared.

Stone Barn/Slave Quarter-exterior

The building commonly referred to as the Stone Barn, and as formerly the Slave Quarter, is a two-story, six-bay by three-bay rubble stone structure with quoins at the corners and a gable roof with corrugated metal and a northwest-southeast ridge. The building is banked into the hill on the northeast side; however, the southeast elevation reads as the front, rather than the southwest elevation that faces down the hill. On the southeast elevation, the first story center bay has a vertical-board door with beaded edges and interior strap hinges. The doorframe is circular-sawn and toe-nailed with wire nails. There is a stone sill and lintel. The end bays have window openings with stone sills and lintels, and wood frames that are mortised and tenoned and pegged at the top corners. If there were wood sills, they had to be thin because the south bay window frames are set on a replacement sill about 3/4 of an inch thick and wire-nailed. The window frames only contain a parting bead set in a rabbet that is near the inside edge, not in the center of the frame. This parting bead may have served as a stop for the sash. The bottoms of most of the window frame posts are much deteriorated. The window openings are 2 feet, 4 inches high by 2 feet, 1 inch wide. On the second story, the center bay has a tongue-and-groove vertical-board door on exterior tapered strap hinges with round ends. It is set in a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame and has a stone sill and lintel. The end bays on this story have no openings. The gable end has a large window opening with a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame, and it has parting bead in a rabbet near the outer edge. There is an interior stop that appears to be nailed on and could be added later. There is also a stone still and lintel. The gable pitch has been raised, and the end filled with vertical slats between the stone gable and the existing roof.

On the first story of the southwest elevation, the west bay has a typical opening but the frame has been replaced and has been nailed at the corners. The west-west-center-bay has had the opening enlarged. It has been widened and the sill dropped, but the lintel survives with some stone infill below it, above a wood louvered vent that is constructed with wire nails and appears to be homemade. The west-center bay has a typical window opening and the frame appears to be original. The corners are covered with later wood. The south-center bay also has a typical opening with the corners of the frame covered, but this frame also appears to be original. The south-south-center bay has a vent added to an enlarged opening, with the sill dropped. Once again, the lintel

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 13

survives, and the vent is set right below it. The south bay has an original, typical opening. The second story has openings in the west-west-center bay and between the south-south-center and south bays. Both of these openings are original and are larger windows with stone sills and lintels, and mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frames. These frames have a parting bead in a rabbet near the outer edge, and are now converted to vents like those on the first story. Rafters are exposed and have a plain wood fascia.

On the northwest elevation, the first story has a doorway added in the north bay. It has a circular-sawn frame that has wire nails, there is a wood lintel, and a concrete sill. There is a poured concrete infill/repair in the center, where the stone has been parged over. The west bay has a vertical-board door hung on external machine-made strap hinges. The frame is circular-sawn, with a wood sill and a stone lintel, and this appears to be an original doorway. The second story has no openings. The gable end has two small window openings with stone sills. The west bay opening has a stone lintel, while the north bay has been patched and repaired. The west bay also has a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame with parting beads on the inner half. The north bay has a circular-sawn frame. The raised gable end matches that on the southeast elevation.

The first story of the northeast elevation has typical original openings with mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frames in the east, east-east-center, and east-center bays. This last bay is missing the north jamb. The north-center bay has been filled in with stone, but retains the stone sill and lintel. The north-north-center bay has an altered opening that has been raised at the top and lowered at the bottom. It has a circular-sawn frame with a vertical board door hung on T-hinges. The north bay has a typical opening. Jambs are set on a very deteriorated piece of wood that is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick and could be original. The jambs are nailed to this sill and one of the nails appears to have a spade tip. No nail heads could be seen, and it would appear that these frames are nailed from the side, suggesting that they were constructed first and set in place as the stone walls were raised. The second story has two large window openings with stone sills and lintels, and vertical-board doors on T hinges. These doors are set between the east-east-center and east-center bays and in the north-north-center bay. A doorway has been added over the west-center bay. It has a sash-sawn frame, a door of vertical slats hung on interior hinges, and a wood lintel. The stone at the eave projects out about 3 to 4 inches in the center bays. The center of the roof has a gabled hood for a hay track. The hood has circular-sawn vertical board siding, and the ridge runs northeast-southwest. The roof is cantilevered beyond the wall about 4 feet.

Stone Barn/Slave Quarter-interior

The interior of the first story is now one wide-open room with a dirt floor, and some plaster survives on the walls. The joists above run northeast-southwest and are hewn on top and bottom. There is a wide variation in the size of the joists, and they are set in pockets in the wall and on top of 1-inch-thick pieces of board, with one piece for each joist. The joists span the whole width of the building. There are additional joists added between the original ones, and these are circular-sawn and are 3 by 8 inches and 6 by 8 inches. The ends of these added joists sit on 4 by 8s that run along the northeast and southwest walls that are in turn supported by wood posts. The joists also lap at a center summer beam that is hewn and runs northwest-southeast. The summer beam is

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 14

about 9-1/2 inches wide by 12 inches deep and has chamfered lower corners. There are three sets of paired posts with wood lintels supporting the center of the summer beam. These posts are set on concrete piers, and they are circular-sawn. The northwest end of the summer beam is set into the fireplace wall, and the southeast end is set into the stone wall above the door lintel. This end is notched out on the bottom in order to lap the lintel. On the northwest elevation, the west bay contains the top rail of a doorframe with pegs at the corners, in place behind a new frame. The ends of this top rail are set into the stone walls. There is a reveal cut on the inner side for a door. The center bay has a stone fireplace that has been in-filled with stone. There is a splayed jack arch set on an iron lintel, with wood below it that was put in when the opening was in-filled. The iron is set back into the jambs. The opening was about 5 feet, 6 inches wide by about 5 feet high from the current floor. There is no evidence of a hearth, but much junk covers this area. There is no evidence of nailing blocks in this wall and no evidence that the jack arch was added. At the ends of the brick jack arch are large stones, not infill, suggesting that there was never a wood manteltree here. There are also no stone voussoirs above the jack arch. The north bay door is hung on interior T hinges. The nailers on the jambs are circular-sawn. There is no evidence of earlier material, suggesting that this doorway was added later.

The northeast wall has a groove in the plaster just east of the north bay window that suggests a board partition wall abutted the stone wall at this location and ran from the northeast to the southwest. There is another groove on the northeast wall, just east of the north-north-center bay, which appears to be from another board partition wall. The southwest wall has a corresponding groove just south of the west bay. It is not possible to tell about a corresponding groove south of the west-west-center bay on the southwest wall because of alterations, so no plaster survives here. However, the joist above the northwest end windows in line with this groove has nail holes at the northeast end and a line of nails at the southwest end that were probably here to hold the board wall in place. These are cut nails. The northwest end room would have only been one bay wide or about 8 feet, 2 inches, creating a long, narrow space. The next room to the southeast was only about 7 feet, 8 inches wide. There is a joist in line with the groove east of the north-north-center bay that also has a line of nails on the northeast end that were probably for affixing the board wall. The bottom face of this joist has a large mortise in it about 2 feet, 6 inches from the northeast wall. The bottoms of the floorboards and joists have some portions that contain thick whitewash.

On the southeast elevation there is a piece of summer beam that protrudes from the wall at the east corner of the east bay window. There is a large pocket on the northwest elevation, between the door and fireplace, where the other end of this summer beam must have set. There is a patched pocket at the south corner of the south bay, where there was probably another beam running northeast-northwest, and there is a patched pocket in the northwest wall, west of the west bay, for the other end of that summer beam. The door on the southeast has a tapered strap hinge with teardrop end on the top, while the bottom hinge is a machine-made strap. Two joists have been cut out at the east corner, but there are pockets in the northwest wall that still have boards set in them on which the joists must have originally rested. There is no other location where joists are cut out, where a stairway might have been. The joists have about 18-24 inches of space between them. There is a hole cut out

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 15

of the floor in the north corner, but it is only about 21 inches wide and would have made a tight fit. The northwest joist has a notch inside where something was nailed to it, and it is centered about 2 feet, 6 inches from the northeast wall. There is another notch in the same location on the fifth joist in from the northwest, then comes the mortise on the seventh joist, as previously noted, and there is another mortise on the ninth joist. All of these are in the same line. There are no other notches or mortises on any other area of any of the original joists.

On the second story, the walls are set back about 3 inches on the northeast and southeast. This feature can only be observed where the stairway has been cut through the floor. There is a line of small holes about 5 to 6 inches along all of the northeast and southeast walls. The holes are set only about 2 inches apart. Most of the southwest and northwest walls are covered by straw. The top of the northeast and southwest walls have been completely rebuilt above the window lintels. In line with this repair on the northwest and southeast walls is a ghost in the plaster where an attic floor was. There are pockets on the northwest and southeast wall for summer beams set below the joists similar to on the first story. One of these pockets is set southwest of center, and another is patched on the southeast wall, northeast of center. The northwest wall, to the north, has been rebuilt or heavily repaired, destroying any evidence of a pocket here. There are also grooves in the plaster of the northeast and southwest walls, northwest of the end bay, with a pocket in the middle of each groove, perhaps for a horizontal beam to strengthen a board wall. There is another groove and pocket about in the center of the southwest wall. The northeast side has been altered when the door was added. There are four 6 by 6 circular-sawn posts added on each side to support purlins running southeast-northwest, and the posts have nailed up-braces. There are also short posts set on top of the end walls. The rafters are approximately 2 by 4s that are circular-sawn and support wide-spaced board lath. There is a ridgepole that is approximately a 1 by 6. A hay track runs to the northeast out of the hood, and the hay tongs are still hanging here. The walls are parged, but this is not a finish plaster. On the northeast elevation, the north bay window frame is set into the stone wall at the top. The wood sill at the bottom appears original and is notched at the sides for the jambs. No nail heads are visible. The exterior parting bead has no evidence of a sash on the outside of it; there is a ghost of a stop on the interior side of the parting bead, to fix a top sash in place. There is no clear evidence of any other stops on the frame, suggesting that any windows were fixed in place. The northwest end, in the center, has a stone chimney with a shoulder on the northeast side and a pocket on the northeast for a joist. There is a patched pocket on the southwest side. The room at the northwest end had no windows in it. The floor is tongue-and-grooved, with no holes or patches in it. The southeast elevation center door originally opened in, as there is a reveal on the inner side. There are holes on the south jamb probably for pintels, and there is a wooden catch on the east jamb for a wood slide bolt. Above it, the edge of the jamb has notch marks and the initials "I. K." The lintel has a notch in the center with a beam above. It appears that this was originally set into the notch and extended out to the northwest, but this beam has now been cut off and the bottom of the notch hacked out. The doorstep for the existing door is nailed with cut nails.

Superintendent's House-exterior

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 16

The superintendent's house is set back from Furrow Avenue about 40 feet, with a driveway on the northwest side of it. It is a three-story, three-bay by one-bay rubble stone structure with quoins, and has a gable roof with corrugated metal and a northwest-southeast ridge. On the southwest elevation, the first story is parged. The ground level slopes up some to the south, then slopes steeply up. The west bay has an enclosed opening that appears to have been a window, and the stone lintel is cracked. The center bay has no opening. The south bay has a boarded up door with a circular-sawn frame. There are joist ends exposed between the first and second story, in the center and south bays, for a porch. The sides of the joists are in the round. The second story has a four-panel door in the west bay, with a wood sill and lintel, and appears to be either altered or added. The door has sunken fields and cavetto-and-ovolo panel moulds. To the west of the doorway is a stovepipe hole with brick above it, and a second hole for an unknown use. The wall to the south of the door is plastered and whitewashed, and has some bright blue pigmented whitewash too. Then there is a hard vertical line suggesting that a wall was located here. The center bay has a boarded-up doorway opening with a wood sill and a stone lintel. There is white paint around the doorway. The door has a beaded-interior-edge frame. The south bay has a six-over-six sash in a beaded-interior-edge frame, with a wood sill and a stone lintel. Porch rafter ends project from the wall above the lintel in the center and south bays. There is the ghost of a gable roof between the second and third stories, with a ridge in the center above the third story sills. The bottom of the roof was above the porch rafters, and this roof must have been added for an enclosed porch or addition across all three bays. There is a pocket in the center of the wall, and it appears to be a little below the gable line. The third story end bays have window openings with no sash, and they have wood sills and stone lintels. The west bay has a beaded-interior-edge frame while the south bay frame appears to be replaced. There is no opening in the center bay. There is a wood box cornice and an interior brick chimney in the west corner and another centered on the southeast ridge.

The northwest elevation has no openings on the first, second, or third stories. There is a small window opening in the gable end, west of center, with a beaded-interior-edge frame, a wood sill, and no lintel. The rake-boards are very deteriorated, but appear to be plain. On the northeast elevation, the first story is five bays. The east bay has a window opening cut through at a later date. It has glass block. The east-center bay has a doorway cut through later, and this aligns with the windows above. It has a circular-sawn frame. The center bay has a window opening cut through later, and also has glass block. Between the center and north-center bays is a doorway jamb with infill to the north. The lintel for this doorway has drill holes from quarrying, but must not be complete, because the opening would have been too narrow. This lintel also sits on top of the large stone lintel for the north-center bay opening, which was either a tall window or a door that has been converted to a window. It has glass block infill. The north bay has a window opening with stone infill, and has a stone lintel. The second story has window openings in the east-center and north bays like the southwest elevation, and these window frames have parting beads. The east half has a projecting stone water table between the first and second stories. The third story has three typical window openings, and the cornice matches the southwest elevation.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 17

There is a one-story addition on the southeast end of the superintendent's house. It is frame, on a stone foundation, and has a hipped roof with corrugated metal. The first story has weatherboards with corner boards, and has cut and wire nails. The southeast elevation of the addition has a boarded-up opening in the center of the foundation. The stone foundation is mostly parged, and the stone is partly coursed. At least one of the stones has drill marks, but not much is visible. There is a six-over-six double-hung sash with head-cut trim and wire nails. The top sash is fixed, and there is no parting bead. The second story of the main block has no openings, and the gable end has a six-light sash set south of center. There are plain rake-boards. The northwest elevation of the addition has a doorway set to the west, in the foundation. The first story has a boarded-up window opening. The southwest elevation of the addition has a new CMU porch and steps in front of the foundation. The foundation is parged ashlar that is coursed and partly dressed, where it is visible, and at least one stone has drill marks. On the first story, there is a door set to the west of center, with head-cut trim. The door has four panels with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. There are butt hinges with ball finials that are original to the door but not to the frame, suggesting that the door is a replacement. There is a porch roof above the door constructed of new circular-sawn two-by-fours, and the porch has a shed roof.

Superintendent's House- interior

The first story has a center lobby entrance with an enclosed straight run of stairs that ascends to the northeast between the two rooms of the single-pile plan. There is one room in the addition. The lobby trim is mitered, has a beaded interior edge, and is face-nailed with cut nails. There is both sash-sawn and circular-sawn lath with cut nails. The plaster is missing from the southeast wall, and the plaster and lath are gone from the northwest wall, probably as the result of a fire in this location. The northwest door is not original to this location and is patched on the side and has been moved around. It has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. The southeast door is not original to its location, and the hinges are attached to board infill in the opening. The door has four panels with sunken double fields. The lobby flooring is 2-1/2 inches wide, is probably pine, and runs northwest-southeast.

The northwest room flooring is also 2-1/2 inches wide and runs northeast-southwest. There is a brick chimney flue in the west corner, and it is corbelled back into the wall about 18 inches short of the ceiling. The ceiling lath and plaster are gone. The joists above run northeast-southwest, are sash-sawn, and are set in pockets in the stone wall. They are 2-3/4 to 3 inches wide by 6-1/2 to 7 inches deep and are spaced 22-3/4 to 25-3/4 inches on centers. The floor above is circular-sawn tongue-and-grooved random-width boards that run northwest-southeast. The walls are plaster on stone, and there is some brick in the wall around the flue. There is a doorway on the southwest that has parged jambs with new boards set inside of the jambs, beneath a charred wood lintel. There is a four-panel door nailed in place here to close off the opening, and it is not hinged. It has sunken fields and ogee-and-cavetto panel moulds. The window on the northeast has parged jambs and a wood sill and lintel, and the lintel had lath and plaster covering it. There is a doorway to a closet under the stairs, but the door is missing. The studs on the southeast wall are 3 inches deep by 4 inches wide and are toe-nailed at the top with cut nails. They are spaced 20 to 30 inches on centers and are also toe-nailed with cut nails at the foot.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 18

The southeast room has 2-1/2 inch wide flooring that runs northwest-southeast, has plain baseboard, and the trim matches the lobby. The windows match that in the northwest room. The northeast sash survives and is a six-over-six with parting beads and 8-inch by 10-inch lights. The sash are not pinned. There are new inner stops, making it appear that the sash were replaced. There is a wood mantel on the northwest wall, but there was never a fireplace here. The opening in the mantel is closed off with wide, beaded-edge vertical boards that have chatter marks or sash-saw marks that were not completely planed away. There are simple pilaster strips, a plain frieze with an applied torus at the bottom, and a bed mould that consists of a large quarter-round moulding. The mantel has a plain shelf that is rounded on the ends, and the whole thing is assembled with cut nails. There is a brick stove chimney centered on the southeast wall with a doorway to the east that leads to the addition. This doorway has plain mitered trim and a four-panel door has been moved here. The door has sunken double fields, and the hinges do not align with the jamb mortises. The ceiling has narrow beaded-edge-center boards that run northwest-southeast.

The addition has linoleum tile on the floor, and some 2-1/2 inch tongue and groove boards by the southwest door are exposed beneath the linoleum. There is plaster and whitewash on the stone on the northwest, and homosote on the rest of the walls and ceiling. The roof framing is constructed of circular-sawn two-by-fours. The hip rafters rest on top of a post set on a joist that runs northeast-southwest. The stone above the ceiling has V-pointing, and there is a mortar line for an old roof that suggests that a shed roof was here and sloped down to the southwest.

The second story has the same plan as the first, but the attic stairs are not over the center stair. The landing is set one step below the second story floor, so that one has to step up to the southeast or northwest. There is a boarded-up window opening on the northwest that is the same as those on the first story. The door architrave here matches that of the lobby. The southeast door has four panels with sunken fields and ovolo-and-cavetto panel moulds. The hinges are nailed with wire nails, and there is no lock. The northwest door is probably original and has four panels with sunken fields and ovolo-and-cavetto panel moulds. The door is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has plain cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and what appears to be fast joints. The rim lock is gone, and the door is broken and charred.

The southeast chamber has random-width tongue-and-groove flooring that runs northwest-southeast and is 4 to 6-3/4 inches wide. There is plain baseboard, and plaster on the stone walls. The ceiling has sawn lath with cut nails, and plaster. The window openings match those of the first story, and some sash is sitting loose in here that also matches the first story. The northwest chamber has typical flooring, baseboard, lath, and window openings. The southwest wall at the west corner is parged brick with the flue set inside the wall and a stovepipe hole near the ceiling. There is a closet over top of the stairway from the first story, and it has a beaded-edge vertical-board door on plain cast-iron butt hinges that have five knuckles and fast joints. This door never had a lock, just a hasp. The opening has typical architrave that is very worn, and the interior has peg rail that is

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 19

missing its pegs now. There is a straight run of stairs on the northwest that ascends to the southeast. It has a beaded-edge vertical-board wall or railing that was always partly open, rather than completely enclosing the stairway. There is a small closet under the attic stairs, but the door is missing.

The attic has 10-1/2 inch to 12-inch wide tongue-and-groove flooring that runs northwest-southeast. The stone walls extend above the floor several feet, creating a half wall, and this wall is plastered. There are short 1 bys on top of the wall, nailed to the sides of the rafters, acting as small knee-wall studs. They contain cut lath nails, as do the rafters. There is plain baseboard, and it appears the attic was always finished. The rafters are 2-3/4 to 3-3/4 inches wide by 3-3/4 to 4 inches deep, and are spaced 24 to 25 inches on centers. They are mitered and butted at the ridge, and half-lapped collar beams that are set very close to the ridge and nailed to the rafters with cut nails. The collars also have plaster burns on their bottom faces. The collars are set too close to the ridge to provide much structural support, indicating that the attic was always plastered. There is a 1-1/2 inch thick by 5-inch wide sash-sawn board false plate set on top of the outer edge of the stone wall and nailed onto short pieces of false joists set into the wall. The rafters lap over the plate and are nailed to it from the side with cut nails. No bird's-mouth cut was used on the rafter feet. The rafters support board sheathing, and there are short pieces of horizontal wood nailed to the sides of the rafter at the foot, running back to the knee wall studs but not attached to them. It is not clear what purpose these short pieces had.

The cellar has two rooms, with another in the addition. The west room has an entrance from both the north and south, with the south one boarded up. The north one has a flush wood door. This room has a concrete floor, plaster walls, and homosote on the ceiling. There is a boarded-up window opening on the east. On the west is a partition wall with a doorway set to the north that has head-cut trim. There is a refrigerator door that has flat metal on the outside and horizontal wood on the interior. The door is about 5 inches thick and is hung on large metal hinges. The west room walls are studded-out and covered with concrete.

The addition cellar has a concrete floor and a spring running through here. There is a window on the west elevation that is bricked up. The east wall has stone at the bottom and is parged above. There is a circular-sawn board ceiling. The east window has no sash. There are three steps down into the cellar with a beaded-edge vertical-board door into here. On the north elevation, east of the door, several stones are actually concrete, and the old stones were probably used from something else.

A modern church was constructed on the property in the 1960s.

8. Significance

Inventory No. HO-49

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates	N/A	Architect/Builder	N/A
Construction dates	c. 1808-28		
Evaluation for:			
<input type="checkbox"/> National Register	<input type="checkbox"/> Maryland Register	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not evaluated	

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

By the time Thomas Beale Dorsey (1780-1855) resurveyed his land holdings and consolidated them into one large tract called "Mount Hebron" in 1828-1830 his estate consisted of over 2152 acres, on which sat his large stone dwelling and numerous outbuildings. It has traditionally been asserted that the house was built by Dorsey's father, John Worthington Dorsey (1751-1823), in 1808 as a wedding present for Thomas and Milcah Goodwin Dorsey. One question that must be answered is on which of the many tracts that Dorsey owned was this house and the attendant outbuildings constructed, and when was that land acquired by Dorsey. Because of numerous subdivisions of the land over the past 175 years, very few of the outlines on the 1828 survey of "Mount Hebron" can be aligned with boundaries on present-day tax maps. Even boundaries along the Patapsco River are suspect because of changes wrought by flowing water and occasional flooding. In order to overlay the metes and bounds from old deeds to Dorsey on present-day maps, it has been necessary to create intermediate maps from deeds in the mid-nineteenth century that had some boundaries that correspond to more recent maps, and other boundaries that can be connected to the earliest deeds. The result of these exercises suggests that the existing buildings of "Mount Hebron" are located partially on a tract of about 100 acres that Dorsey purchased in 1807 from Allen Wright. Dorsey was living in Baltimore City at that time. The land to the east of this tract, judging from the 1828 plat, was vacant land that either no one had claimed, or that someone like Wright mistakenly thought was part of his property. The 1828 plat shows numerous instances where the metes and bounds of original land patents either do not meet each other (though they were perhaps intended to) or where they overlapped and ran foul of each other. One of the purposes of a resurvey such as Dorsey had done with his property was to clarify these issues by taking up vacant land and settling or eliminating foul land. It was probably not until the resurvey was made that Dorsey realized he did not have legal title to some of the land on which his country seat stood. What this does not answer is whether the house was standing when Dorsey bought the land, or whether Dorsey built it some time later. And it remains possible that Dorsey, or his father, did have the house built as a wedding present. (1)

Thomas Beale Dorsey was born in Baltimore in 1780 and graduated from St. John's College in Annapolis in 1799. He was admitted to the bar by 1803 and was elected to the House of Delegates in 1807. In 1811 he

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

became a U. S. District Attorney and in 1822 Attorney General of Maryland. Two years later Dorsey was appointed Chief Judge of the Third Judicial District, a position which he held until after the Constitutional Convention of 1851. Judge Dorsey had a very large farm operation in 1850, with 1300 acres of improved land and 700 acres still in timber. His draft animals included 16 horses, eight mules, and 12 oxen, and he was raising large quantities of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, and hay. In addition, he owned 22 milch cows and was producing large amounts of butter, plus 42 other cattle that were apparently primarily for beef, and 103 hogs. Five years later, at his death, the numbers for most of his livestock had increased, and he also owned numerous chickens and turkeys that were not itemized in the 1850 census, and some sheep. Thus, his farm operation was diverse and had at some time turned away from tobacco cultivation. Nevertheless, Dorsey relied on slave labor to run his farm. At his death he owned 48 slaves, ranging in age from 1 to 76, and this included at least some families. Not surprisingly, he owned more farm machinery than was typical, because he owned so much more land. He also seems to have invested in it at an earlier date than most farmers, too, since he already had both an old and a new threshing machine, though he did not own a reaper. He was still relying on scythes and grain cradles, probably because of his large labor force, and perhaps his threshing machines were not purchased to reduce labor, but because they were considered more effective than the traditional method. Dorsey was buying guano for fertilizer on his farm, as were many who propounded improved agricultural methods in this period. (2)

The inventory of Dorsey's estate gives a few glimpses at his house and farm, however incomplete. He must have had a lime kiln somewhere on the property, since he had "coal for burning lime." A dairy and corn house were mentioned, and there was "plank on road at barn," suggesting that Dorsey had followed the popular trend of the period for building plank roads on at least part of his farm. The house had meat hanging up in the cellar, including hams and bacon, and beef in the outer cellar. There were also apples listed shortly after the meats, presumably also stored in the cellar. There was an oil cloth in the hall, carpeting on the stairs and the passage upstairs, and carpeting in the dining room and one other room (the front room?). Dorsey also had straw matting in two rooms, and a crumb cloth in an undisclosed location. At least some of the rooms were heated by stoves, including the parlor and, inexplicably, the hall. How the latter was piped to vent the smoke is not clear, since all of the chimneys are on the gable ends. There was also a stove in the kitchen. Dorsey owned surveyor's instruments, though there is no indication that he had been trained in that field. His books are not itemized, unfortunately, but he clearly lived in refined luxury at "Mount Hebron". He owned 269 bottles of wine at his death, plus a demijohn of whiskey, and had a "refrigerator" (or icebox) somewhere in the house. In addition to his bathtubs, which were not unusual, he also owned a "shower bath." These were very popular in the 1840s and '50s among the elite and upper middle class, at least, in Baltimore, though are not found in the estates of average farmers. (3)

Thomas Beale Dorsey left a will at his death in December 1855, in which he left 900 acres of "Mount Hebron" to three of his children, William, Priscilla, and Sally Eliza, with the expressed intention that "the said nine hundred acres are to be so laid off as to include the dwelling house and all the outhouses used as appurtenant

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

thereto and also to include the blacksmith-shop and the houses used in connection therewith." The three also inherited all the furniture, the provisions in the meat house and dwelling, all the poultry on the farm, all of the vegetables in the garden and the crops in the field, and half the horses, cattle, oxen, hogs, provender and farming implements, plus numerous slaves. Dorsey's son John T. B. Dorsey (1821-1898) received slaves and cash, presumably because he already owned "Woodlawn." On Frederick Road (HO-48, later Papillon Restaurant, demolished) {Holland, p. 122.}, and his other son, Samuel, had already been provided with his share. The remaining estate was to be sold and divided amongst the children. "Mount Hebron" was divided into three equal pieces, and Sally Eliza Dorsey built the house El Monte on her portion. Samuel Dorsey was living in Louisiana at the time, yet purchased the portions of William and Priscilla, along with the buildings, from his siblings, then sold them both to his brother, John T. B. Dorsey. John T. B. Dorsey was an attorney, state legislator, and Howard County State's Attorney. (4)

John T. B. Dorsey owed his uncle, John T. W. Dorsey \$24,000, which he was to pay by 1862, and this debt was partially secured by John's interest in the remaining land of "Mount Hebron". After the start of the Civil War John T. B. Dorsey moved to Virginia and did not pay his debt. He explained to the court after the war "that about the first day of July 1861 your petitioner being then as now a citizen of the State of Maryland left his home to visit his wife, then very ill at her father's in Winchester Virginia, with the intention of returning in a few days, but owing to the position of the two armies in and about Winchester and Harpers Ferry was unable to do so. His absence thus prolonged and his return was thus prevented until he was advised that it would be no longer safe to make the attempt. He was forced to wait impatiently for the close of the civil war, before he could return to his home, although at all times desiring and intending so to do." Someone objected to this statement, claiming that John T. B. Dorsey had united "... himself with the enemies of the state and of the United States waging war against and endeavoring to destroy their government by removing his family within the enemy's lines and opening an office in Virginia, and by announcing his determination never to return to Maryland until she had united her fortunes with the Southern Confederacy." Dorsey is said to have been a captain in the Confederate Army and served in the war department in Richmond, so the objecting party seems to have been closer to the truth. The sale of Dorsey's property was ordered to settle the debt, and "Mount Hebron" was advertised for sale in 1864. It totaled 1567 acres, some of it woodland in Baltimore County, and eight farms between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Old Frederick Road in Howard County. It was described simply: "the Homestead, including the capacious dwelling and all the farm buildings, is laid off with about 282 acres, which are now under cultivation." (5)

"Mount Hebron" was purchased by John T. W. Dorsey for \$30,971.62 in 1864, and included both the Homestead with the buildings and Samuel's portion of the farm. John immediately sold the Homestead to Henry Hazlehurst (1815-1900), a British native who came to New Jersey at age four. Hazlehurst went to work for his cousin (and later brother-in-law) Benjamin H. Latrobe in the engineering department of the B & O Railroad, staying until the railroad reached Cumberland. Hazlehurst started his own business there and remained for 13 years. In 1844 he married Ellen Thomas, daughter of Dr. Thomas of "Dalton," in Howard

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

County. After her death, Hazlehurst moved to Baltimore and formed a partnership with James Murray, master of machinery for the B & O, trading as Murray & Hazlehurst and manufacturing marine engines. Hazlehurst took over the business and ran it until 1858, after which he retired to a house he built just outside of Ellicott City known as "Lilburn" (HO-353). Hazlehurst continued to live there, but his obituary notes: "At one time he owned Mount Hebron farm, of 700 acres, near Atherton, which he cultivated" However, the 1870 agricultural census does not list Hazlehurst. (6)

John T. W. Dorsey was living on his farm off of St. John's Lane (HO-588, known as Mrs. Lyon's House, demolished), and kept the other parcel of "Mount Hebron" for himself. The 1870 agricultural census lists a John W. Dorsey in the area who is likely John T. W. Dorsey, and was apparently farming his own property as well as the part of "Mount Hebron" he had recently purchased. John T. W. Dorsey died in 1871 and Hazlehurst then purchased Samuel's portion of "Mount Hebron" from his estate. Hazlehurst sold both tracts to Henry McShane & Co., a Baltimore bell foundry, in 1876. Henry McShane was a native of Dundalk, Ireland who learned the business from Joshua Regester before establishing his own foundry in 1856. He sold his share in "Mount Hebron" in 1879 to his partner and brother, John McShane. John McShane reportedly left the business in 1872, and may have received part of "Mount Hebron" as settlement for his share of the business. He moved to the property and reportedly managed the farm, and also became a judge of the Howard County Orphan's Court. In 1876 Henry McShane & Co. had 10 horses, 14 cattle, 115 sheep, and only two hogs on the farm. The agricultural census four years later, however, recorded that John McShane was now the farmer, and that he had 17 horses, 22 cattle and nine calves, and 45 sheep. His assessment, c. 1887, records 23 horses, 38 cattle, and 27 hogs, with no sheep, and suggests an emerging pattern. The farming strategy seems to have changed after John McShane took over sole ownership, with the gradual elimination of sheep herding. Despite the large number of horses, John McShane was mechanizing his operation, since he was assessed for an "engine + thrasher" valued at \$900. He was also assessed for additional improvements worth \$575, though the nature of these improvements was not specified. (7)

After John McShane's death in 1895 "Mount Hebron" was advertised for sale. The 1895 advertisement noted that the farm had "a large two-and-a-half story stone mansion, containing twenty five rooms; five tenant houses, one large barn with stalls for 60 head of cattle, one large barn with stalls for 20 head of horses, one small barn with stalls for 3 horses, one large corn house, three large barracks, one large granary and potato house, one carriage house, one large smoke house, one fertilizer house, one greenhouse, one blacksmith and wheelwright shop, one large saw mill, one large mill house, also large canning factory, with warehouse adjoining, and several other small buildings. Also two fine granite quarries on the B. & O. Railroad containing large quantities of the finest granite." The 565-acre farm was bought by another Baltimorean, Charles E. Egan, for \$11,600. The low price may reflect the depression that hit in 1893. Egan added a private telephone line from Ellicott City to "Mount Hebron", and must have made other improvements, too, since he sold the farm in 1898 for \$35/acre, or \$19,775. The deed mentions \$7,000 paid for 283 acres, but other reports suggest all of the land was sold. (8)

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

James Atkinson purchased the farm, but sold it a year later to Priscilla J. Whalen. She and her husband, Frank owned the farm until 1920, though nothing is known at this time about their ownership, and the tax records reveal little, too. H. Jones Baker, Sr., acquired a half-interest in the farm in that year, and purchased the other half-interest four years later. The Bakers and their children farmed "Mount Hebron" and beginning in the 1960s, developed portions of the land. The house was cut off from the farm at that time to become part of the Mount Hebron Presbyterian Church, while the farm buildings have just been sold, and several demolished, for future development.

The mansion house at "Mount Hebron" is an unusually large and well-finished dwelling that has few rivals in the county for its period. Its date of construction could not be established through documentary means. Questions have been raised about which part of the house was constructed first. An examination of the structure reveals that the large, center-passage plan portion was built first, with the west wing added against the house. This wing has a girder set against the west wall of the house, to support joists in the first story of the wing. The house originally had a cross-passage on both floors (only the second story passage remains), and the first story cross-passage had a door at the west end (which does survive). This arrangement suggests that "Mount Hebron" originally had a detached kitchen to the west, with food brought into this west-side door. Judge Dorsey must have decided fairly quickly that a detached kitchen had drawbacks, and added an attached one, the stone west wing. The original configuration of the wing had a tall vestibule against the house, set level with the first story cross-passage, and with several steps down to ground level on the west side of the vestibule. These stairs ended at a doorway set in the center of the frame partition wall between the vestibule and the new kitchen, to the west. The fireplace in this room has now been covered over, and the attached bake oven removed and the opening closed off. Some of the original brick flooring survives, though the room has been subdivided by a CMU wall. There are several rooms that probably housed slaves above the kitchen. The house was later expanded with a shed-roofed stone addition on the south side of the west wing. This building also has a large girder set against the west wall of the house to support the first-story joists of the addition. The second-story joists are currently exposed, with the west ends set in neat pockets in the stone wall, while the east ends are cut in irregular shapes to fit into small, odd holes punched into the west wall of the main block. A window on the south elevation of the west wing had to be closed off. This addition has riven lath with mature cut nails, butt hinges made by J. Goddington, an Ohio manufacturer from the mid-19th century, and hand-planed boards on the window jambs. It is likely that this last addition was put on before 1850, so all of the changes to the house must have been made by Judge Dorsey.

The traditionally-ascribed date of 1808 is the soonest that the house is likely to have been built, though it is more likely that it was built c. 1815-25. The interior finishes have Greek Revival mouldings that would generally not be found until that time among the most high-style buildings, but are handled in the same manner as earlier Federal trim, with stacks of small mouldings on the mantels and on the architraves. Certainly, Judge Dorsey would have been familiar with the most up-to-date buildings in Baltimore and had the money to emulate

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

them if he wanted. But the plan of his house is a traditional center-passage double pile, with no unusually-shaped rooms. The division of the passage through the use of engaged half-columns and an archway is a refined feature, but hardly a new one. Nor are the finishes as elaborate as the best country houses around Baltimore, such as "Bolton," "Homewood," "Montebello," "Willowbrook," or "Druid Hill." The mansion was grand, but not cutting-edge, and the use of stone helped to convey this. Beyond its use for foundations, stone construction was never common; in central Maryland, less than five percent of houses were of stone in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, though in the Ellicott City area, where there have been several quarries, it may have been a little more common. The use of stone in farm buildings was even less common than it was for dwellings. Its use at Mt. Hebron reflects both its availability (there were quarries on the property) and the great wealth of Judge Dorsey (who owned over 2,100 acres).

The buildings cannot be considered in isolation, since they were never constructed or intended to function in isolation. The stone barn has been described as a slave quarter, but it does not contain any features consistent with other slave housing in the region. Judging from the surviving frames, the windows were always fixed shut. There were two long, narrow rooms on the west end of both the first and second stories, at least one of which on the second story had no windows. The fireplace was small for cooking, and not located to be most convenient for heating, although there was reportedly another chimney near the center of the building. The building was converted to a barn in the early 1920s by the Bakers, but was not constructed for that function. These changes included removing the attic floor and adding additional floor framing. The roof was removed and rebuilt with a steeper pitch, and the hay hood added, c. 1939 or 1940. The east gable end configuration is consistent with period grist mills throughout the area, but there is no evidence that water was ever taken to the building, and there were better locations for Dorsey, who owned a mill, to put a water-powered structure. It is also similar to a stone building on Doughoregan Manor that has been described as a slave jail because of bars on the windows, but was more likely for the storage of food. The "Mount Hebron" example has numerous windows that the Doughoregan Manor building does not, however, and these windows would be counterproductive because they would give more access points for people or animals to break in. The building more likely housed some kind of rural industry, such as a nail factory, and could have been powered by steam. There were steam-powered factories around Baltimore by 1815, though they were few in number. Given Dorsey's wealth, education, and connections, he was the type of man to experiment with new technology. Though at this time we do not know the precise function of this building, it seems to be a unique survival in Howard County, and perhaps in Maryland. (9)

Also on the property is a stone house that was apparently constructed as the overseer's house or a tenant farmer's house for Mt. Hebron. Since Judge Dorsey and John T. W. Dorsey were often occupied by other business and Henry Hazlehurst lived elsewhere, they could not devote a lot of their time to managing the farm operation, and had to delegate it to someone else. Just as the stature of the owner was reflected in the size and quality of the mansion house, the authority of the overseer, the owner's right-hand man, was created in part by having the second-best house on the property. While many farmers in the region who owned their land had

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-49

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

houses of this size, few of them were in stone. Thus, while the overseer at Mt Hebron was not necessarily a landowner, his dwelling put him in the class of all those Howard Countians who were. This house has a lobby entry with one room to each side of an enclosed stair. The attic was also finished, and the basement was completely exposed, in essence making the house three stories, with our usable floors. A large addition was attached to the front of the house, and can be seen in an undated photograph of the farm. This addition has since disappeared, though the outline of its gable roof can be seen on the front of the house. Presumably, the chimney at the front corner was added when this addition was built. The frame addition on the east end of the house was probably an original or early kitchen wing that was later altered or rebuilt.

Notes:

1. Anne Arundel County Land Records, patent 1024, "Mount Hebron," GGB 1- 193. Harry Wright Newman, Anne Arundel Gentry, v. 2 (Lewes, DE: Colonial Roots, 1971), pp. 196-97, 213. Howard County Land Records, NH 13-449.
2. Newman, Anne Arundel Gentry, pp. 213-14. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, Howard District, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1850. Thomas Beale Dorsey Estate, Inventory TBH 3-165, Register of Wills, Howard County, Maryland State Archives.
3. Thomas Beale Dorsey Estate, Inventory TBH 3-165.
4. Thomas Beale Dorsey Estate, Will BHD 1-337, Register of Wills, Howard County, Maryland State Archives.
5. Newman, Anne Arundel Gentry, p. 214. Ellicott City Times, 2 July 1898, p. 3, col. 8. Ellicott City Times, 9 July 1898, p. 3, col. 5. Howard County Circuit Court, Equity 312, John T. W. Dorsey v. John T. B. Dorsey, Maryland State Archives.
6. I am indebted to Joetta Cramm for bringing Hazlehurst's ownership of "Lilburn" to my attention. Baltimore Sun, 21 February 1900, p. 7, col. 6. Celia M. Holland, Old Homes and Families of Howard County, Maryland (Author, 1987), p. 52. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, District 2, Howard County, Maryland, 1870.
7. I am indebted to Joetta Cramm for information on John T. W. Dorsey's home farm. Clarence H. Forrest, Official History of the Fire Department of the City of Baltimore (Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1898), pp. 341-43. Baltimore News, 29 April 1895, Diehlman-Hayward file, Maryland Historical Society. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, District 2, Howard County, Maryland, 1880. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 2, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives.
8. Ellicott City Times, 30 November 1895, p. 2, col. 4. Ellicott City Times, 7 December 1895, p. 3, col. 2. Ellicott City Times, 6 August 1898, p. 3, col. 2. Ellicott City Times, 16 July 1898, p. 3, col. 2.
9. Alice Morrison and Joetta Cramm, interview with Franklin Baker, typescript, 2 January 2003. Joetta Cramm, Howard County: A Pictorial History rev. ed. (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company, 2004), p. 70.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-49

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 16 acres
Acreage of historical setting 2152 acres
Quadrangle name Ellicott City

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries follow the outlines of tax map 17, parcels 400 and 250, which encompass all of the historic structures. Most of the farmland has been cut off and developed.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Dept. of Planning & Zoning	date	3/9/2007
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

"Mount Hebron" HO-49
Farrow Avenue and Calvin Circle
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID ER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Charles C. Baker and Eleanor E. Baker, his wife, Franklin D. Baker and Lois C. Baker, his wife, and H. Jones Baker, Junior and Irene Loudelle Baker, his wife (Howard County)	Mount Hebron, Inc.	2.11.1960	347-504	Deed	\$5.00	15.808 acres	
Martha C. Baker and H. James Baker (Howard County)	Charles C. Baker and Eleanor E. Baker, his wife, Franklin D. Baker and Lois C. Baker, his wife, and H. Jones Baker, Junior and Irene Loudelle Baker, his wife	11.4.1949	213-338	Deed	\$5.00	460 acres and 11 perches	The greater part of the farm called Mount Hebron
Rosalie Hall	Martha C. Baker and H. Jones Baker, her husband	8.17.1948	206-64	Deed	\$5.00	460 acres and 11 perches	
Martha C. Baker and H. Jones Baker, her husband	Rosalie Hall	8.17.1948	206-63	Deed	\$5.00	460 acres and 11 perches	
Martha C. Baker and H. Jones Baker, her husband, and John D. Baker	James Clark	5.22.1924	120-349	Mortgage	\$11,000	460 acres and 11 perches	
H. Jones Baker	Martha C. Baker	5.22.1924	120-348	Confirmatory Deed	\$1.00	460 acres and 11 perches	One-half interest in Mount Hebron
Edna Legg Harle and Baldwin Harle	Martha C. Baker	4.21.1924	120-346	Deed	\$5.00	460 acres and 11 perches	One-half interest in Mount Hebron
H. Jones Baker	Martha C. Baker	10.3.1923	118-583	Deed	\$5.00	460 acres and 11 perches	One-half interest in Mount Hebron

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"Mount Hebron" HO-49
Farrow Avenue and Calvin Circle
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Baldwin Harle	Emma Legg Harle	8.6.1921	113-224	Deed	\$5.00	460 acres and 11 perches	One-half interest in Mount Hebron
John F. Turley	H. Jones Baker	6.28.1920	111-374	Deed	\$5.00	460 acres and 11 perches	One-half interest in Mount Hebron
John F. Turley, widower (Rutledge, Tennessee)	Baldwin Harle	4.10.1920	109-518	Deed	\$5.00	460 acres and 11 perches	One-half interest in Mount Hebron
John F. Turley, widower (Rutledge, Tennessee)	Priscilla J. Whalen	4.1.1920	109-428	Mortgage	\$30,000	460 acres and 11 perches	
Priscilla J. Whalen and Frank Whalen	John F. Turley	4.10.1920	109-424	Deed	\$5.00	460 acres and 11 perches	The greater part of the farm called Mount Hebron
James H. Atkinson and Laura V. Atkinson (Baltimore City)	Priscilla J. Whalen	8.8.1899	71-345	Deed	\$13,500	283 acres, 2 roods and 23 perches	Being part of Mount Hebron
Charles E. Egan	James H. Atkinson	11.9.1898	69-297	Deed	\$7,000	283 acres, 2 roods, and 23 perches	Being part of Mount Hebron
Harry M. Benzinger, attorney/ Baltimore City	Charles E. Egan/Baltimore City	1.10.1896	ACR & JHO 65-82	Deed – fee	\$11,600	a) 283 acres, 2 roods, and 23 perches b) 282 acres, 12 perches	Sold at public sale after the McShanes defaulted on their mortgage 12.2.1885
Henry McShane and wf. Kate McShane/Baltimore City	John McShane	4.1.1879	LJW 41-10	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	??	2 lots in 36-285
Henry R. Hazlehurst and E. McK. Hazelhurst, his wife /Baltimore	Henry McShane & Co/Baltimore City	4.6.1876	LJW 36- 285	Deed – fee simple	\$10.00 and property worth \$35,000	565 acres a) 283 ac. b) 282 ac.	Henry McShane and John McShane co-partners
Comfort W. Dorsey and John W. Dorsey/ Howard	Henry R. Hazlehurst /Howard	4.6.1872	WWW 31-469	Deed – fee simple	\$5,672.87	283 ac.	a)
James MacKubin, Trustee and John T. W. Dorsey	Henry R. Hazlehurst	8.13.1864	WWW 23-357	Deed		282 12 perches	Equity order, 12.4.1864 JTW sold part of land

"Mount Hebron" HO-49
Farrow Avenue and Calvin Circle
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
James MacKubin, trustee	John T. W. Dorsey	9.2.1864	WWW 23- 360	Deed	?	283 A, 2r, 3p	Equity, 4 Jan. 1864, John T. W. Dorsey v John T. B. Dorsey 2 parcels, one sold by grantor and grantee to Henry Hazelhurst; p/o "Mount Hebron"
Samuel W. Dorsey & wf Sarah A. / Louisiana	John T. B. Dorsey/ Howard	8.28.1857	WHW 18- 374	Deed	\$33,045.46	??	2 deeds, a) & b)
W. H. G. Dorsey John T. B. Dorsey, execs of Thomas B. Dorsey / Howard	Samuel W. Dorsey/ Louisiana	8.28.1857	WHW 18- 371	Deed – fee simple	\$10,479.46	283 A, 2r, 23p	a) Ratified 3 Feb. 1857
Priscilla M. Dorsey/Howard	Samuel W. Dorsey/ Howard	6.7.1856	WHW 17- 272	Deed	\$22,566	282A, 12p	b) p/o "Mount Hebron" resurveyed by Thos. B. Dorsey of John 25 Aug. 1828 [no previous ref]
Sally Eliza Dorsey /Howard William H. G. Dorsey & wf Comfort W./Balto. City	Priscilla M. Dorsey/ Howard	6.7.1856	WHW 17- 268	Deed - Indenture	\$1.00	282A, 12p	b) Thomas B. Dorsey will left grantors and grantee 900 A., part of his dwelling plantation, laid off by John TW Dorsey & Charles W Dorsey, divided among the three. p/o Mt. Hebron

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HO-49
Mount Hebron
Furrow Avenue & Calvin Circle
Historic photo, undated



HO-49
Mount Hebron
Furrow Avenue & Calvin Circle
Ellicott City Quad

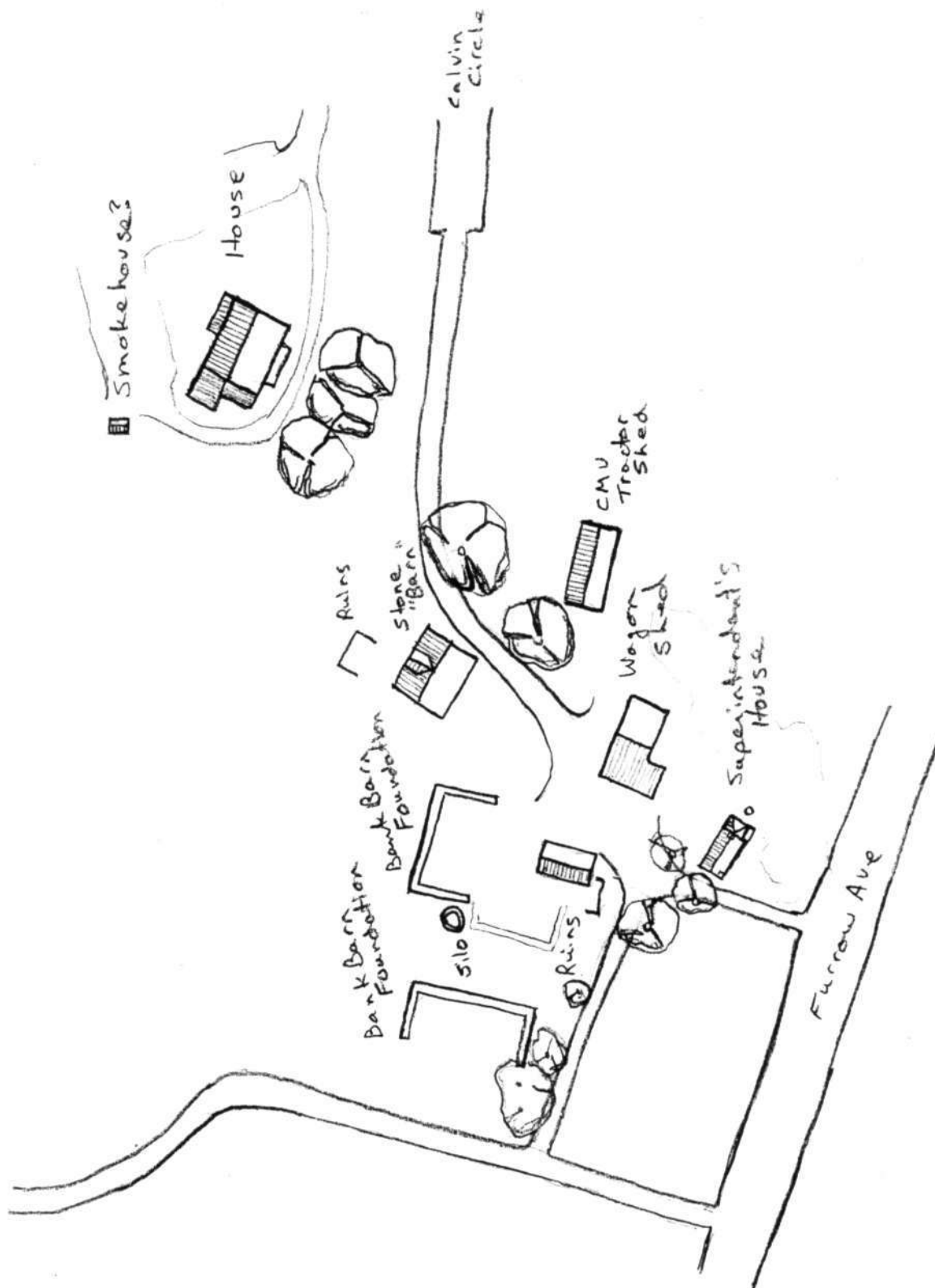


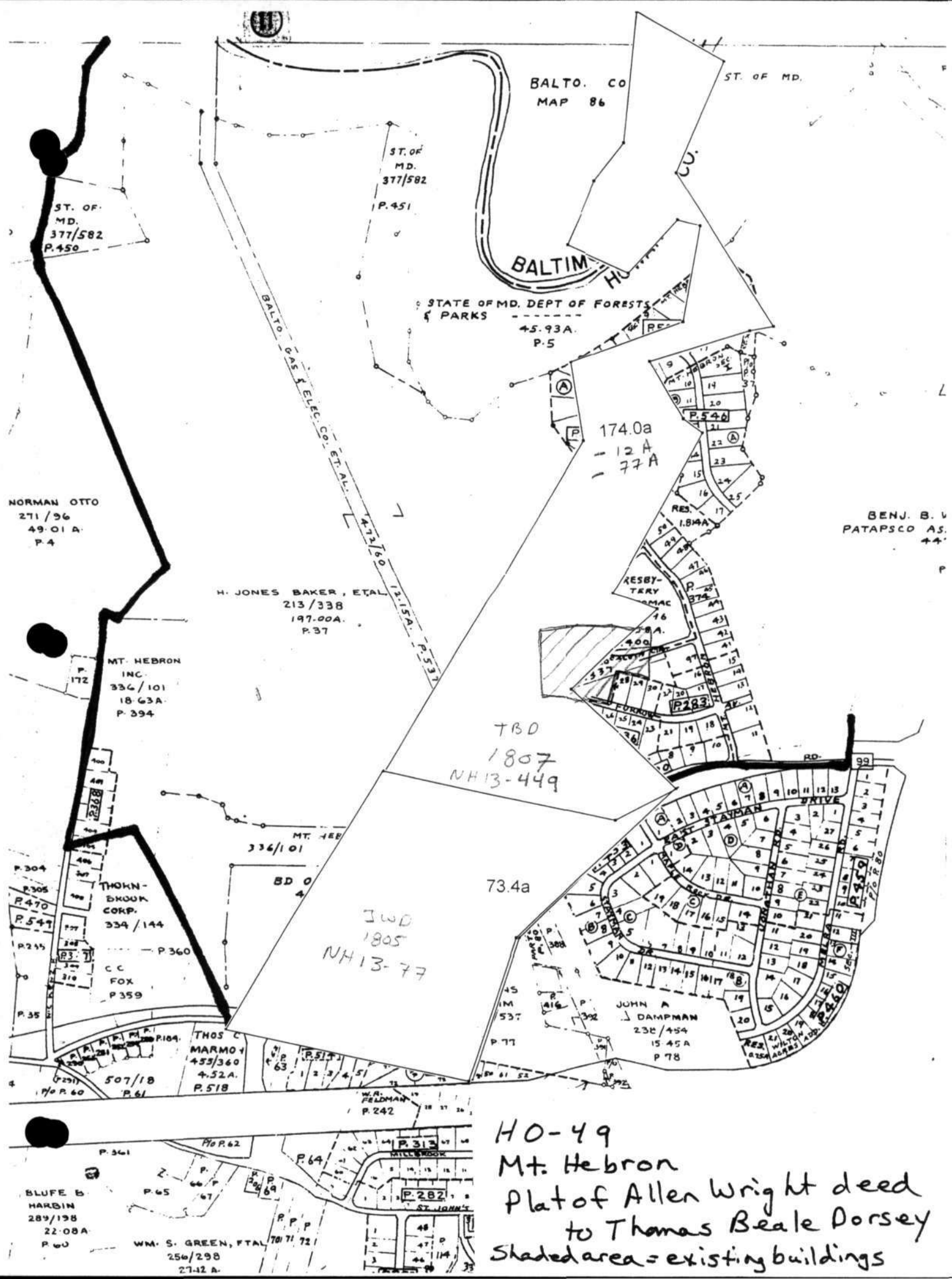
HO-49
 Mount Hebron
 Furrow Avenue & Calvin Circle
 Tax map 17, p. 400, 250

Mt. Hebron
Site Plan

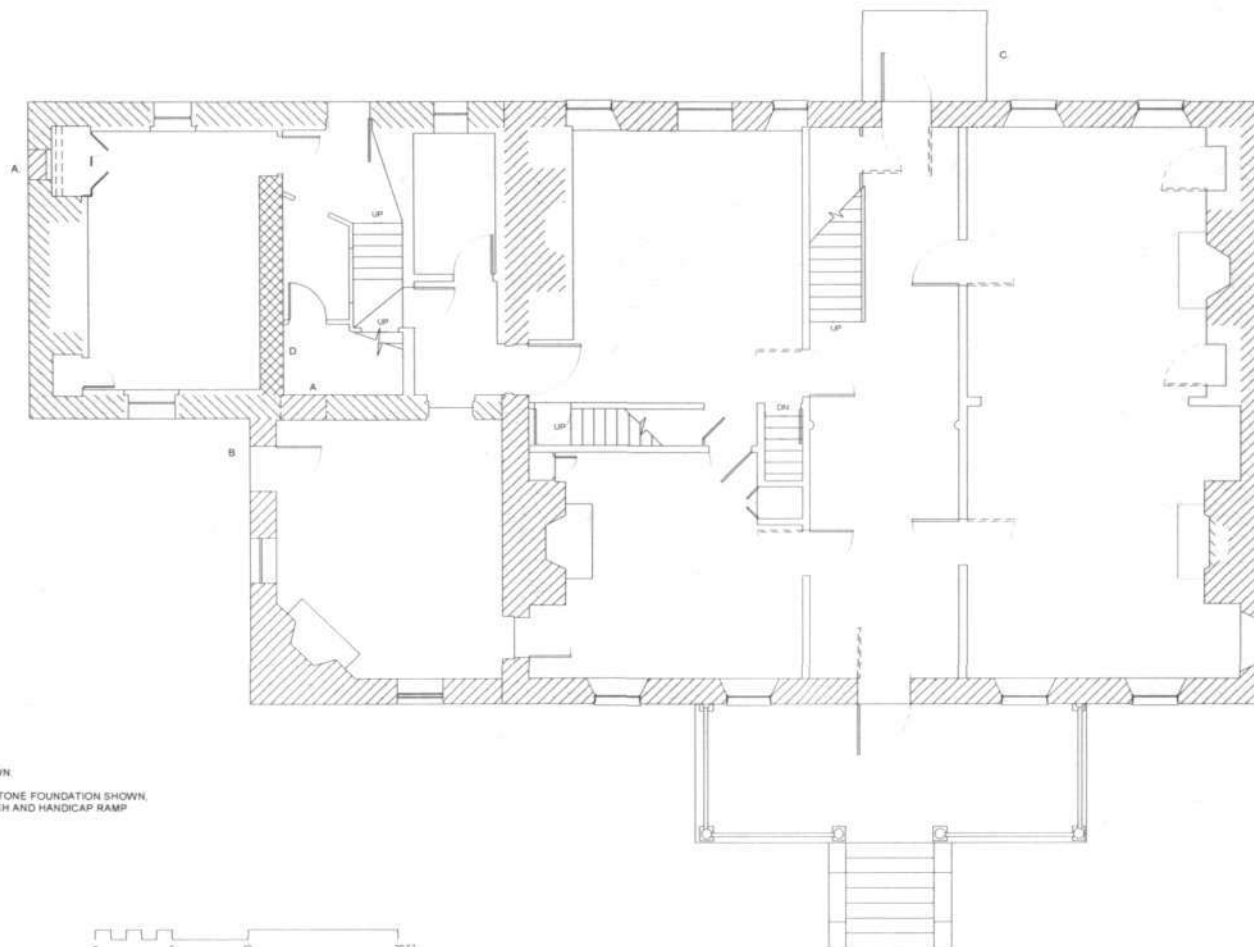
HO-49

KMS
Apr '06



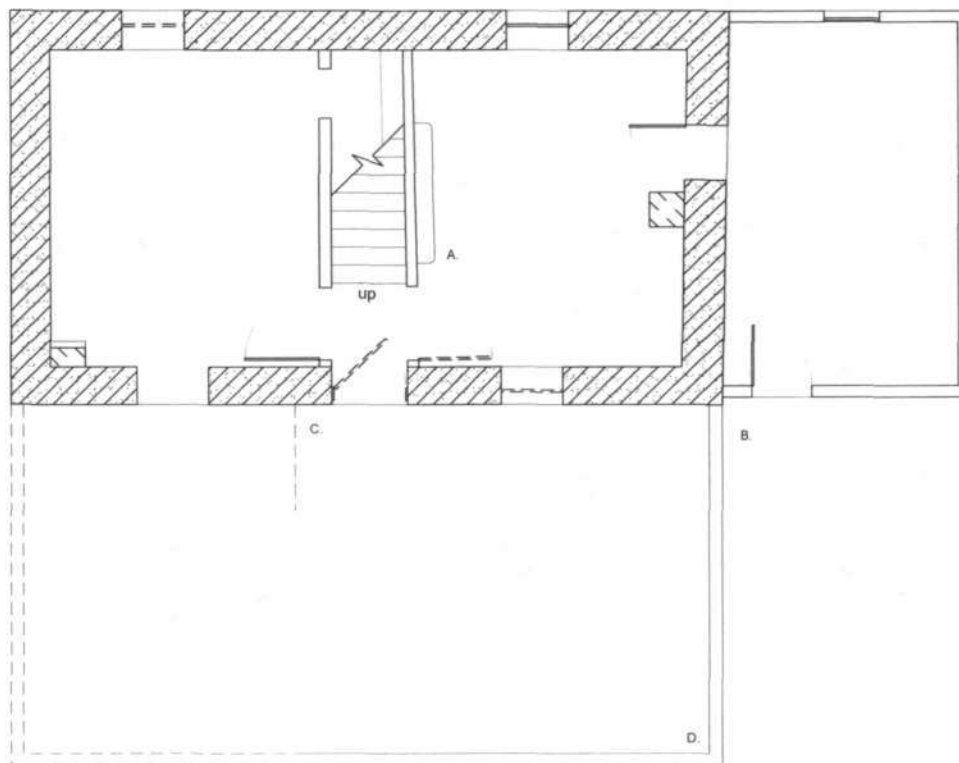


H0-49
Mt. Hebron
Plat of Allen Wright deed
to Thomas Beale Dorsey
Shaded area = existing buildings



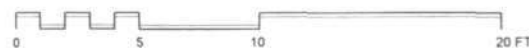
HO-49 MT. HEBRON MANSION CALVIN CIRCLE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND LAURA DORSEY - DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - APRIL 2006



NOTES:

- A. MANTEL
- B. NEW CMU PORCH NOT SHOWN
- C. APPROXIMATE LINE OF ORIGINAL PORCH - NO LONGER STANDING
- D. PARTIAL FOUNDATION FOR ADDITION - NO LONGER STANDING



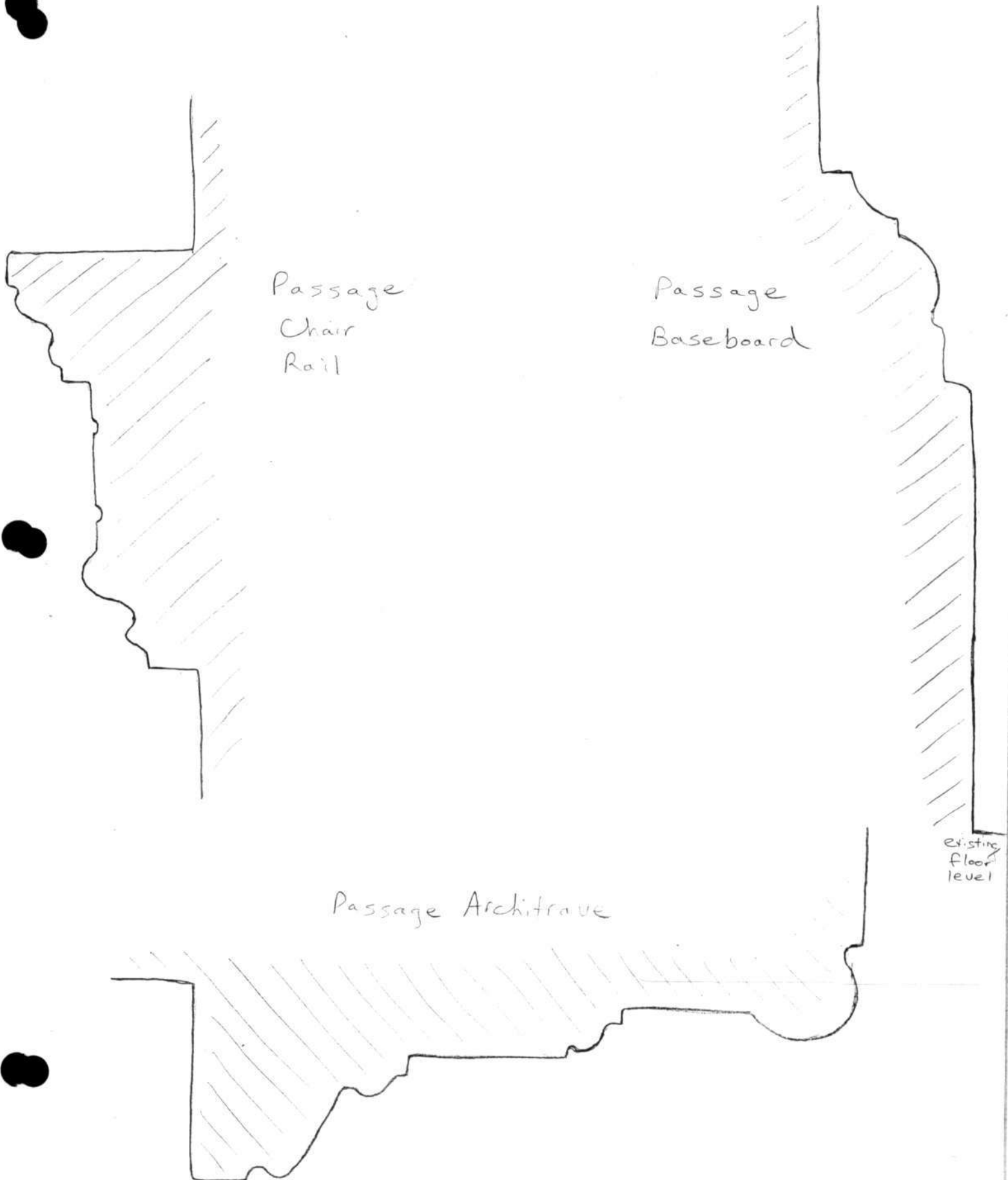
HO-49 MT. HEBRON OVERSEER'S HOUSE FURROW AVENUE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND LAURA DORSEY - DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - APRIL 2006

1/10

Mt. Hebron HO-49
Moulding Profiles

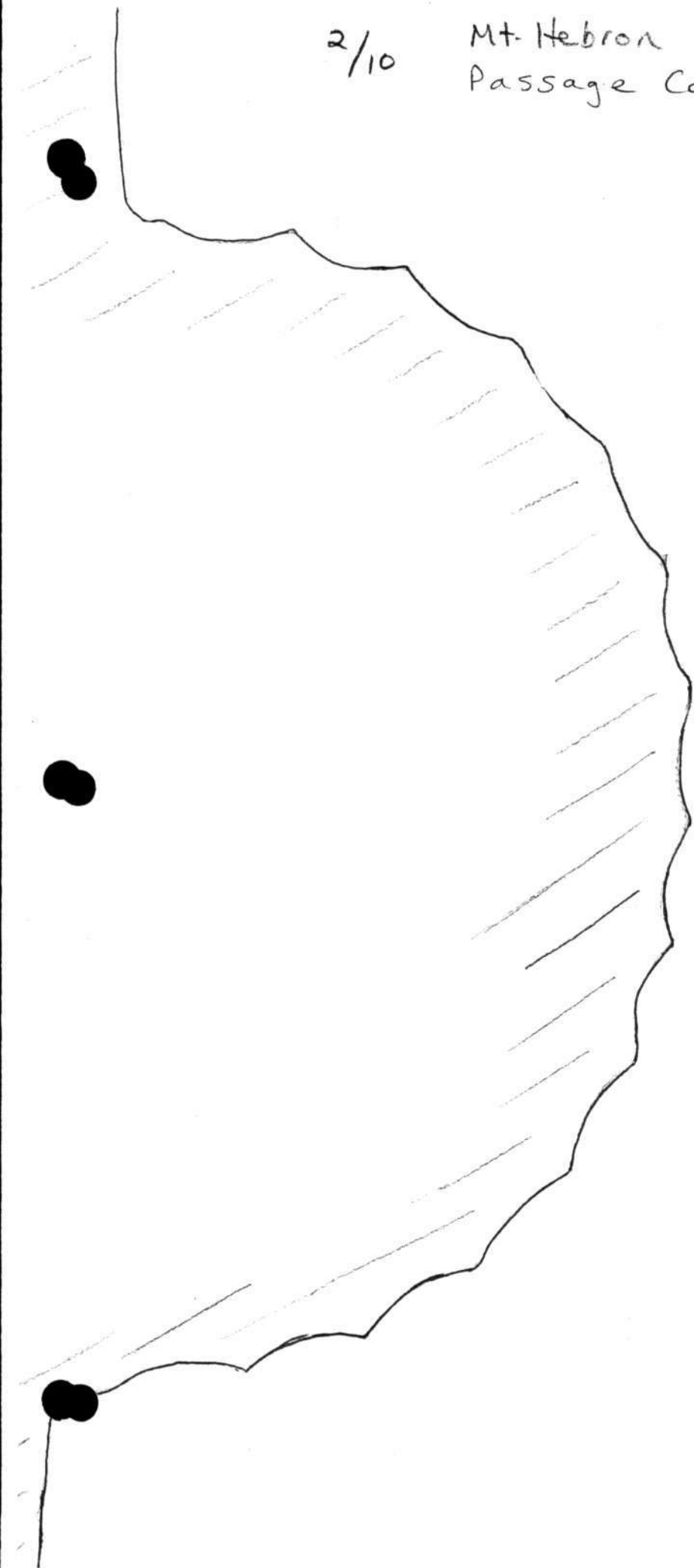
KMS
21 Apr. '06



2/10

Mt. Hebron HO-49
Passage Column

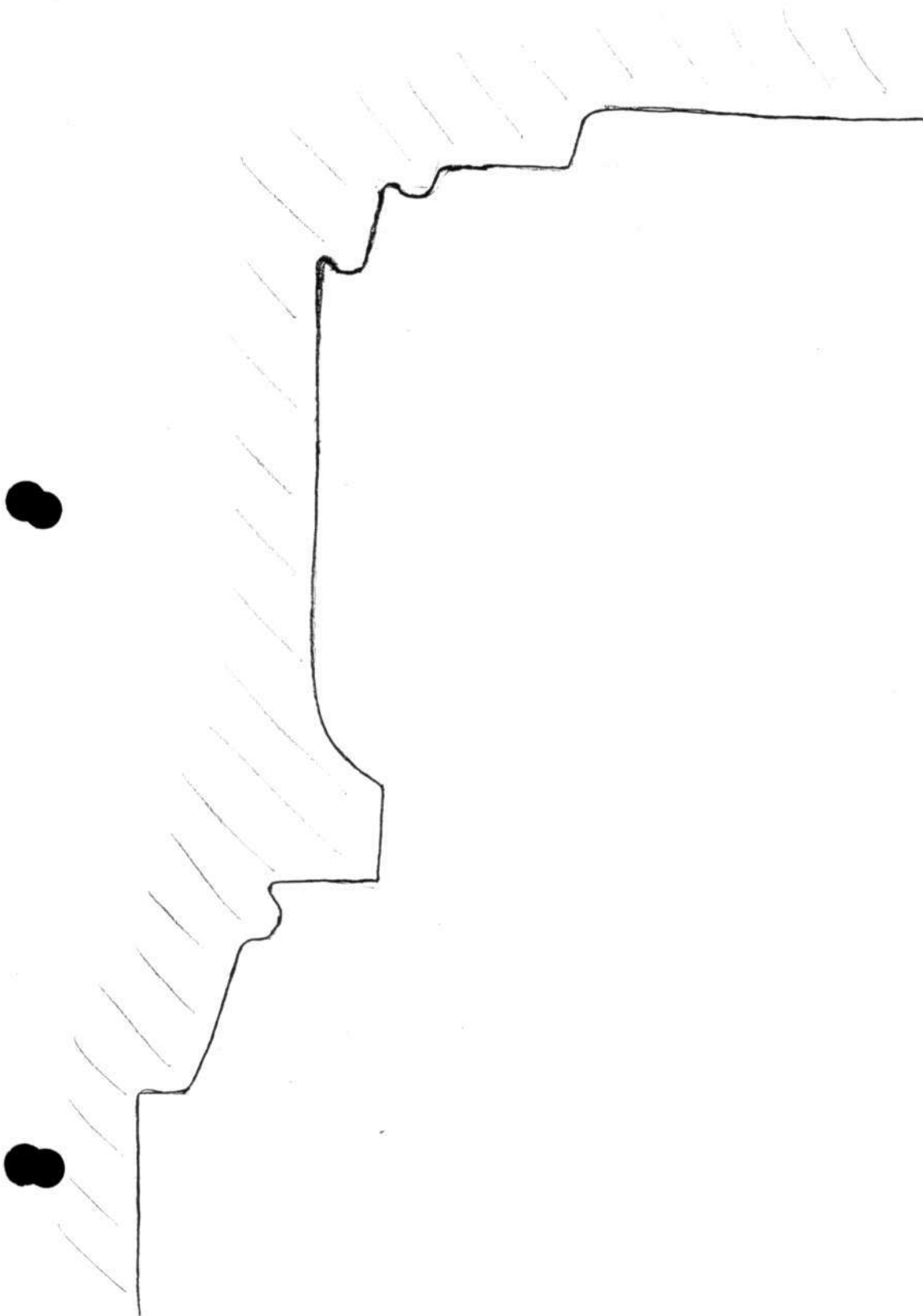
KMS
21 Apr. '06



3/10

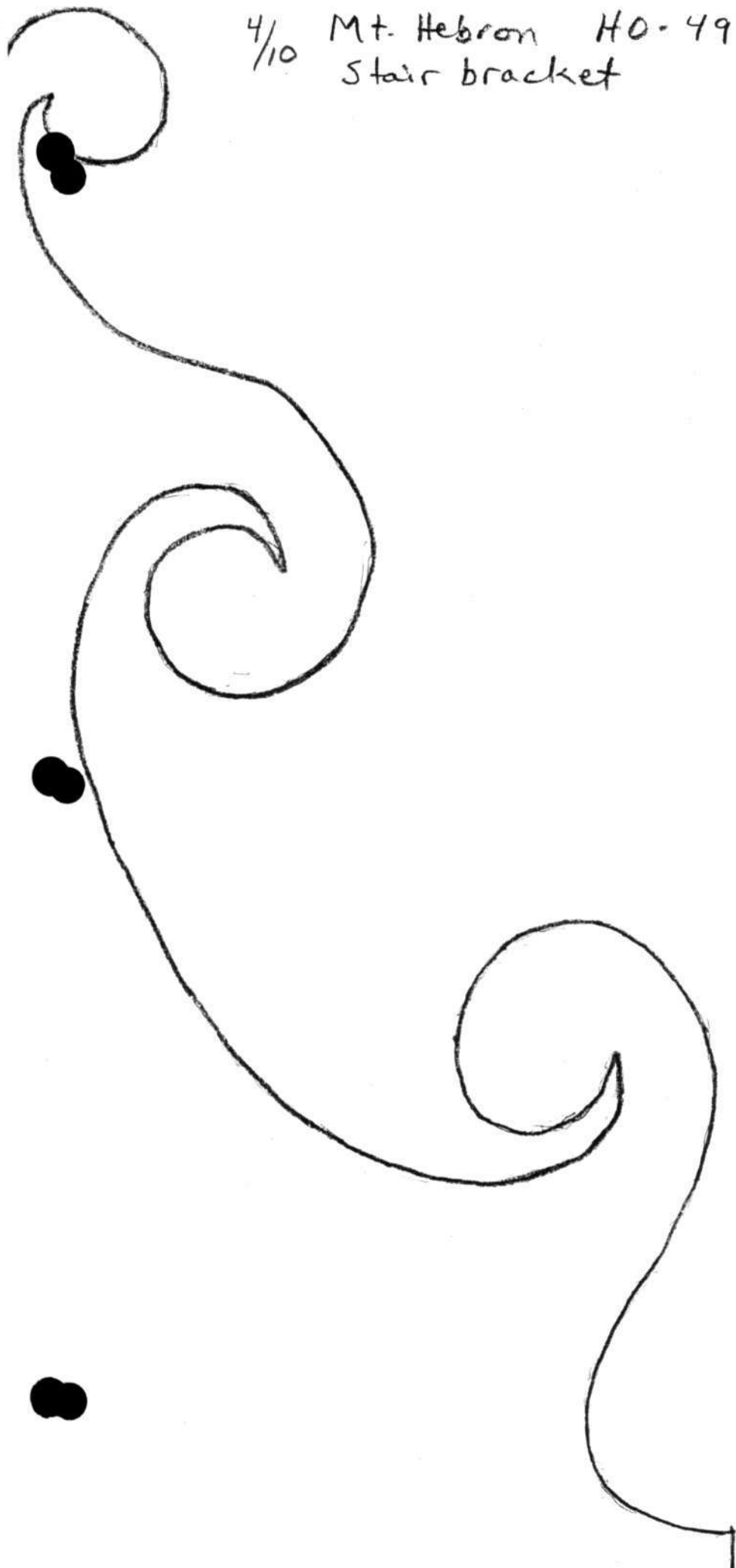
Mt. Hebron HO-49
Passage Ceiling Cornice

KMS
24 Apr. '06



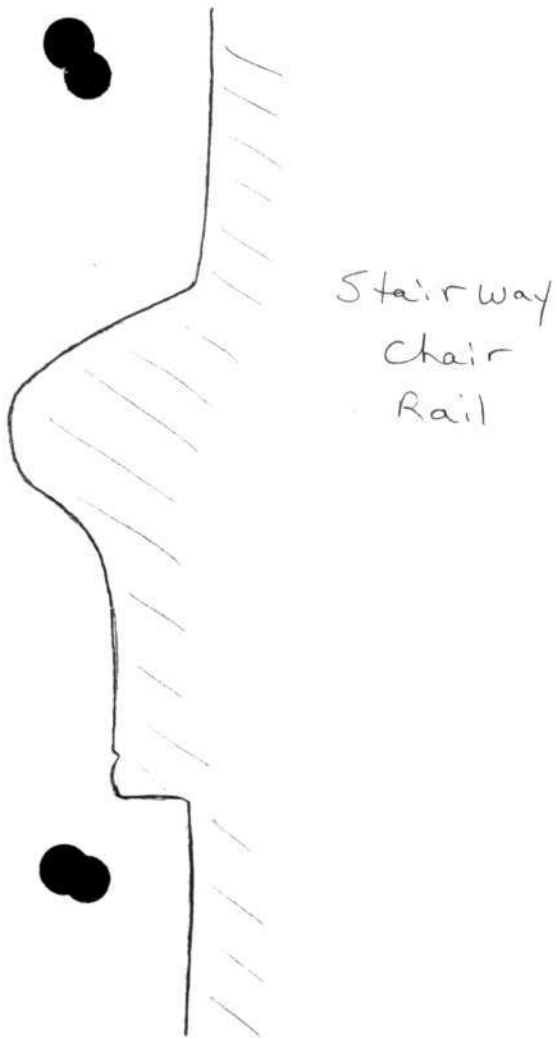
4/10 Mt. Hebron HO-49
Stair bracket

KMS
21 Apr. '06



5/10 Mt. Hebron HO-49
Moulding Profiles

KMS
21 Apr. '06



First
Story
Door
Panel
Mould



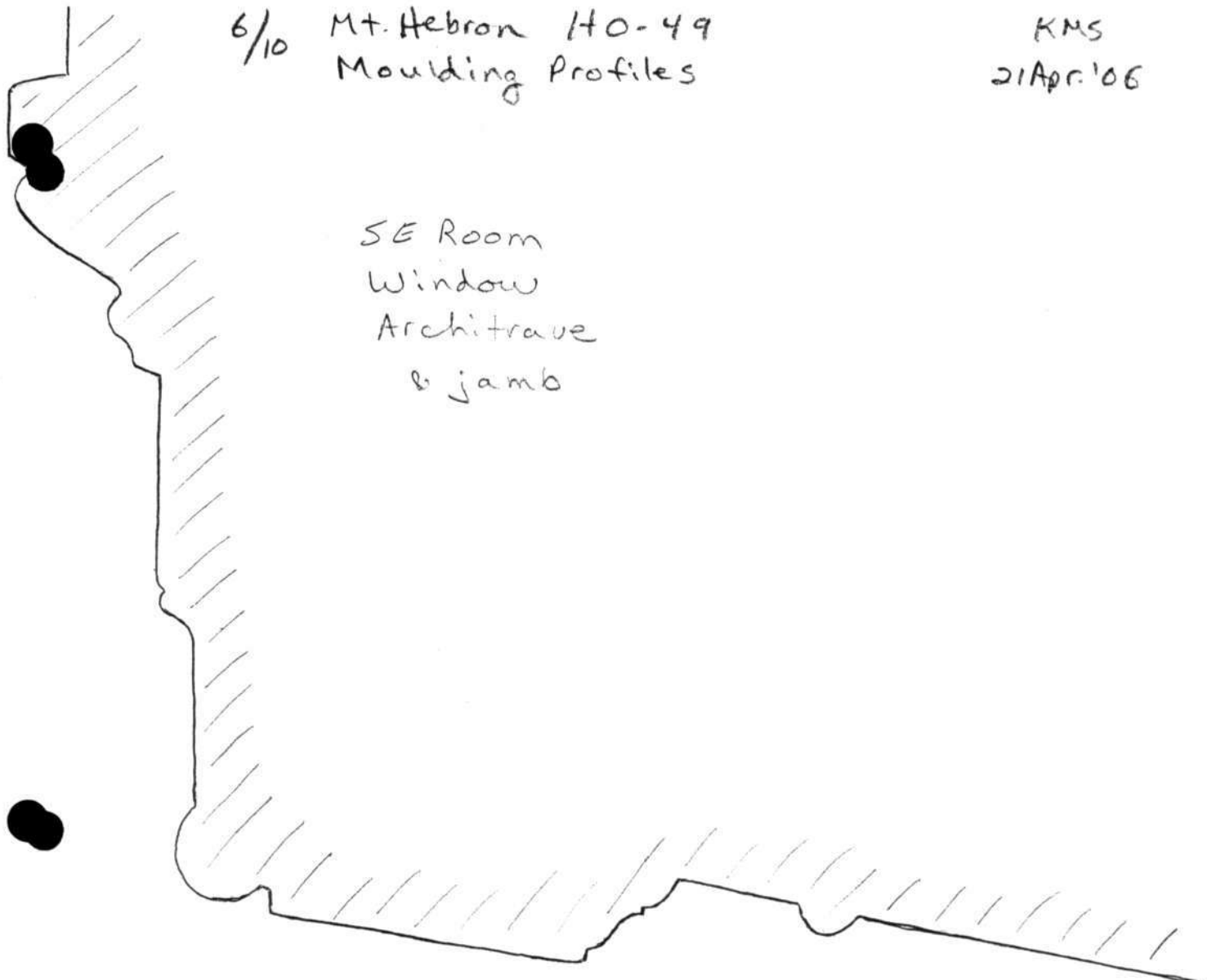
SW. Rm W. Door
Architrave



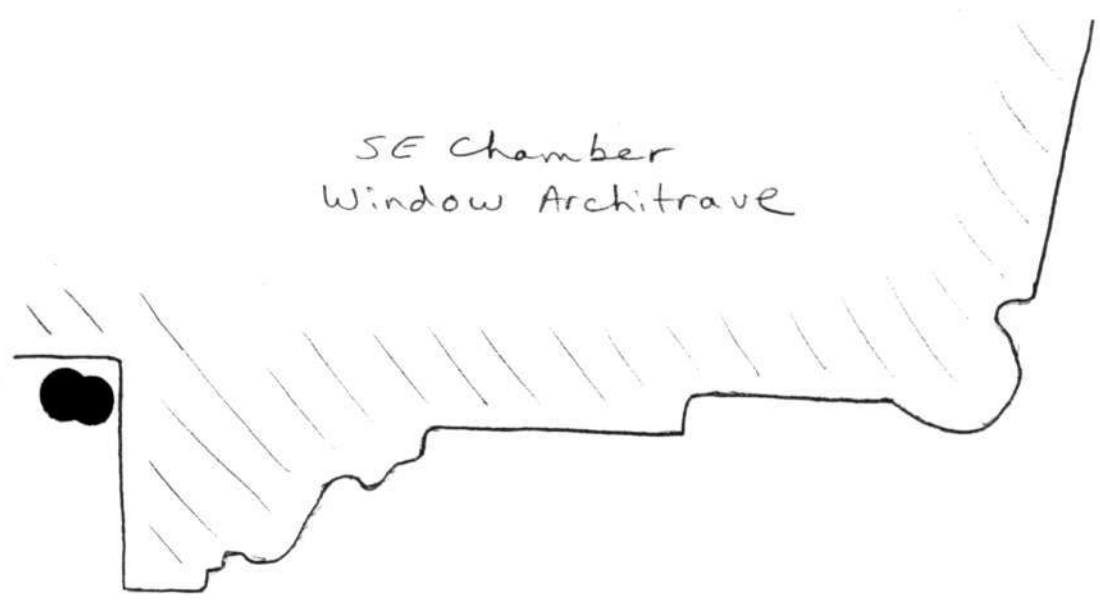
6/10 Mt. Hebron HO-49
Moulding Profiles

KMS
21 Apr '06

SE Room
Window
Architrave
& jamb



SE Chamber
Window Architrave



7/10 Mt. Hebron HO-49
Moulding Profiles

RMS
21 Apr '06

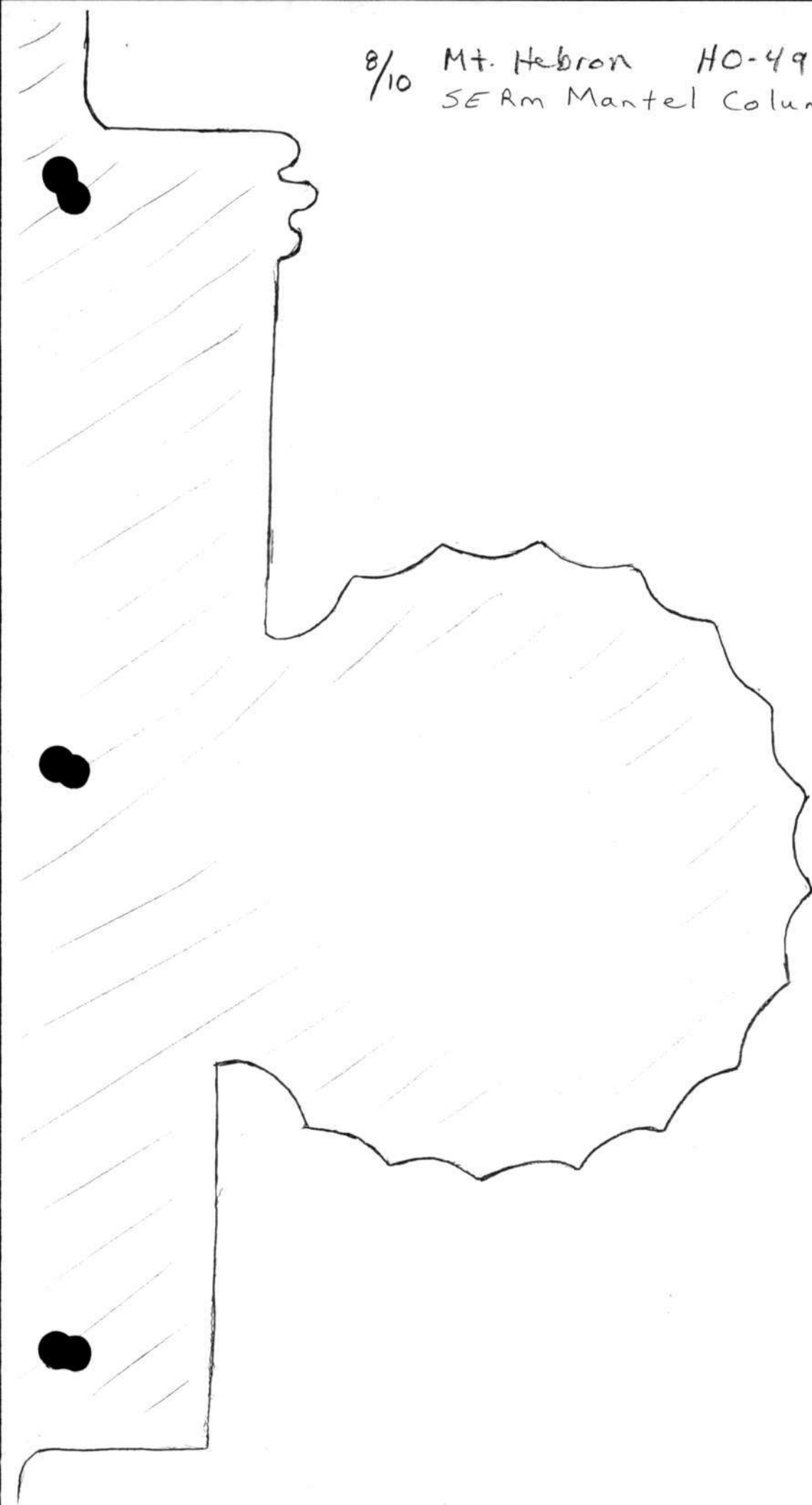
12 1/2"

SE Room
Mantel
Shelf,
Bed Mould
& Frieze
Panel Mould

SE Room
Mantel
Column
Capital
& Entablature
Moulding Profile

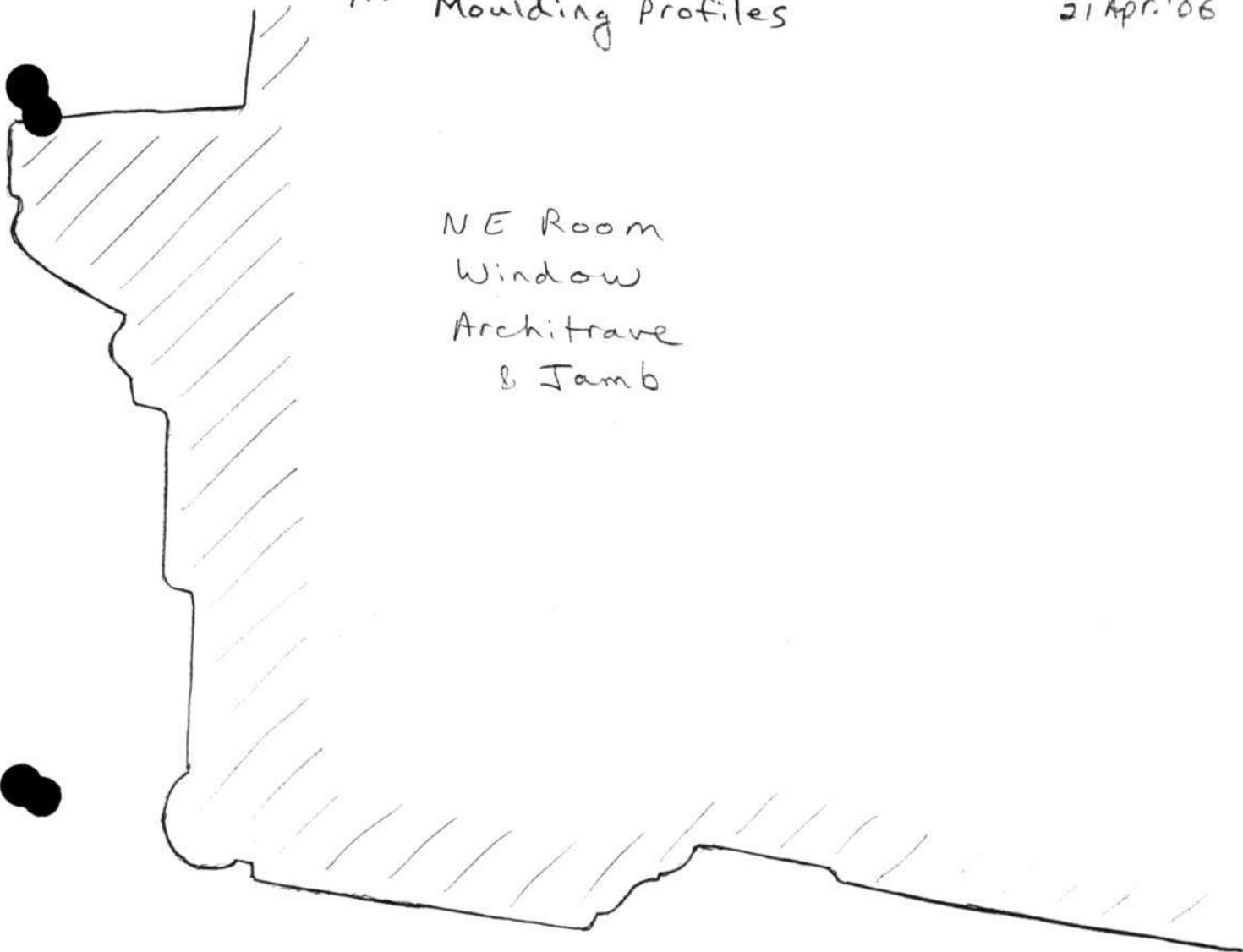
8/10 Mt. Hebron HO-49
SE Arm Mantel Column

RMS
21 Apr. '06

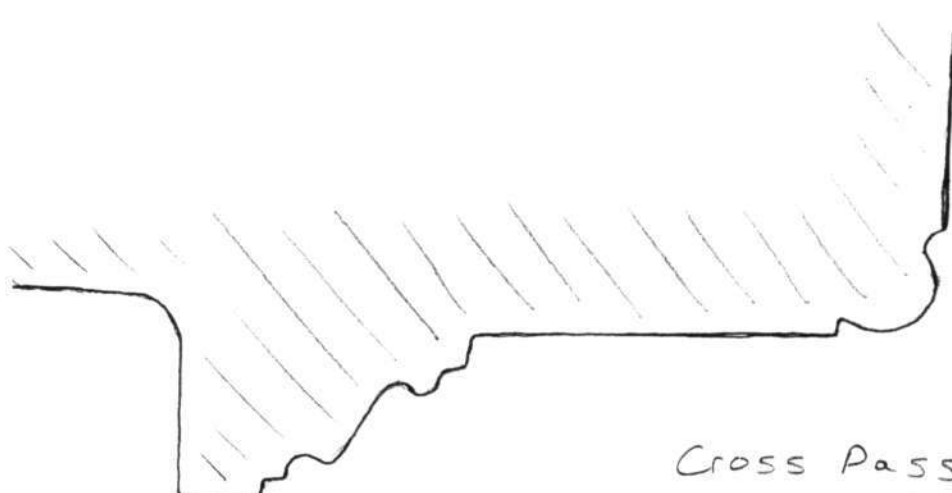


9/10 Mt. Hebron HO-49
Moulding Profiles

KMS
21 Apr. '06



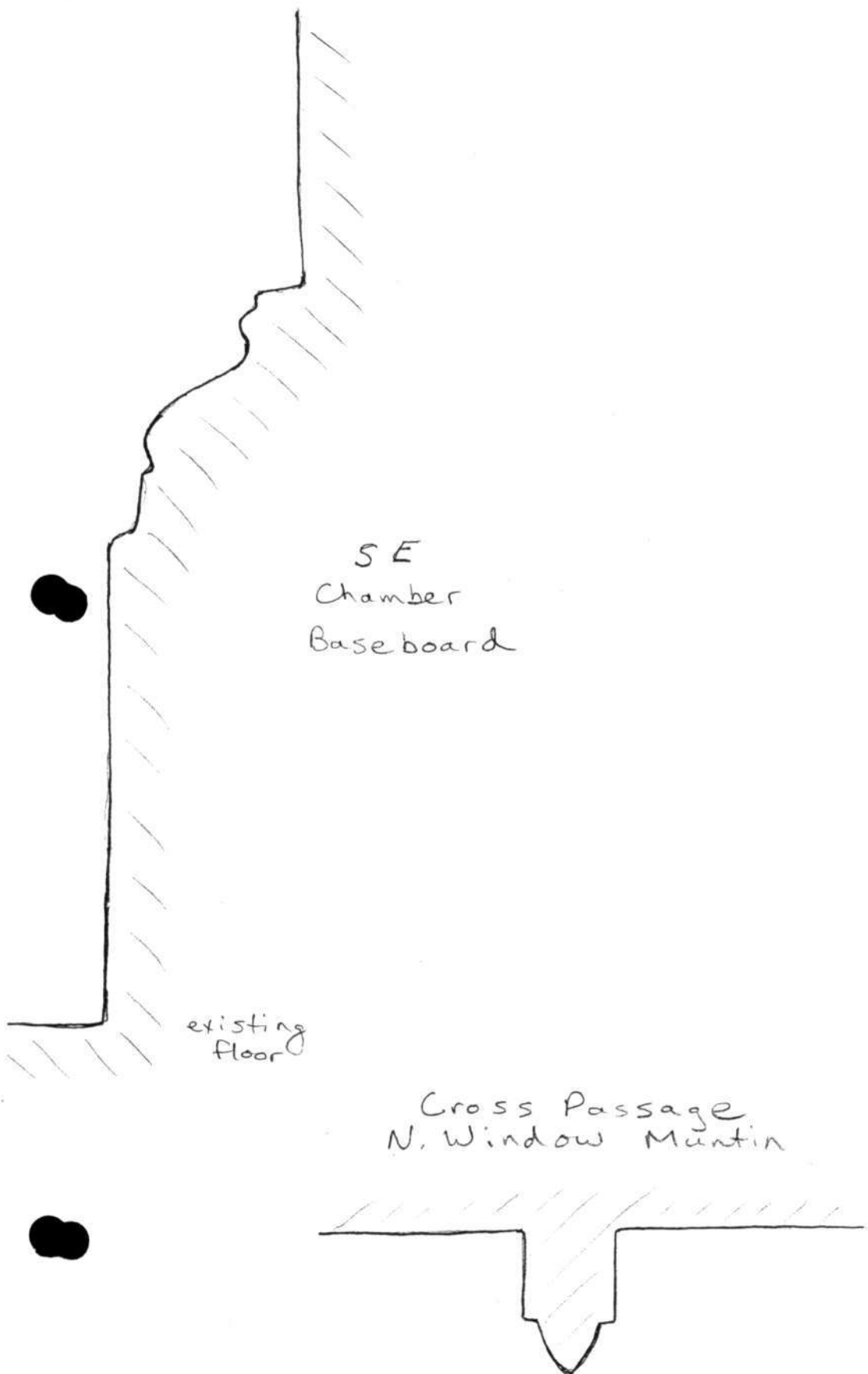
NE Room
Window
Architrave
& Jamb



Cross Passage
SW chamber
Door Architrave

10/10 Mt. Hebron HO-49
Moulding Profiles

KMS
21 Apr. '06



HO-0049_20060403_01
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Mansion House, south &
east elevations
Ken Short
April 2006
1/30

HO-0049_20060403_05
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Mansion House, passage
arch column
Ken Short
April 2006
5/30

HO-0049_20060403_09
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Mansion House,
southwest room, vw.
west
Ken Short
April 2006
9/30

HO-0049_20060403_02
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Mansion House, west &
south elevations
Ken Short
April 2006
2/30

HO-0049_20060403_06
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Mansion House, passage
stair detail
Ken Short
April 2006
6/30

HO-0049_20060403_10
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Mansion House,
southwest room, mantel
detail
Ken Short
April 2006
10/30

HO-0049_20060403_03
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Mansion House, north &
west elevations
Ken Short
April 2006
3/30

HO-0049_20060403_07
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Mansion House, east
double parlor, vw.
northeast
Ken Short
April 2006
7/30

HO-0049_20060403_11
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Mansion House,
southwest room, ceiling
medallion
Ken Short
April 2006
11/30

HO-0049_20060403_04
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Mansion House,
passage, vw. north
Ken Short
April 2006
4/30

HO-0049_20060403_08
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Mansion House, east
double parlor, mantel
detail
Ken Short
April 2006
8/30

HO-0049_20060403_12
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Mansion House,
southwest addition, vw.
south
Ken Short
April 2006
12/30

HO-0049_20060403_13
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Mansion House,
northeast chamber, vw.
east
Ken Short
April 2006
13/30

HO-0049_20060403_14
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Mansion House, cross
passage, vw. west
Ken Short
April 2006
14/30

HO-0049_20060403_15
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Smokehouse, east &
north elevations
Ken Short
April 2006
15/30

HO-0049_20060403_16
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Smokehouse, west &
south elevations
Ken Short
April 2006
16/30

HO-0049_20060403_17
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Stone Barn/Slave
Quarter, southeast
elevation
Ken Short
April 2006
17/30

HO-0049_20060403_18
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Stone Barn/Slave
Quarter, northeast
elevation
Ken Short
April 2006
18/30

HO-0049_20060403_19
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Stone Barn/Slave
Quarter, southwest
elevation
Ken Short
April 2006
19/30

HO-0049_20060403_20
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Stone Barn/Slave
Quarter, first story, vw.
southeast
Ken Short
April 2006
20/30

HO-0049_20060403_21
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Stone Barn/Slave
Quarter, first story,
fireplace on northwest.
Ken Short
April 2006
21/30

HO-0049_20060403_22
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Stone Barn/Slave
Quarter, second story,
vw. southeast
Ken Short
April 2006
22/30

HO-0049_20060403_23
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Stone Barn/Slave
Quarter, second story,
vw. southeast
Ken Short
April 2006
23/30

HO-0049_20060403_24
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Superintendent's House,
northwest & southwest
elevations
Ken Short
April 2006
24/30

HO-0049_20060403_25
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Superintendent's House,
southwest & southeast
elevations
Ken Short
April 2006
25/30

HO-0049_20060403_29
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Superintendent's House,
northwest chamber, vw.
northwest
Ken Short
April 2006
29/30

HO-0049_20060403_26
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Superintendent's House,
northeast & northwest
elevations
Ken Short
April 2006
26/30

HO-0049_20060403_30
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Wagon Shed, northeast
& northwest elevations
Ken Short
April 2006
30/30

HO-0049_20060403_27
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Superintendent's House,
northwest room, vw.
southeast
Ken Short
April 2006
27/30

HO-0049_20060403_28
Mount Hebron
Calvin Circle & Furrow
Avenue
Howard County, MD
Superintendent's House,
southeast room, vw.
west
Ken Short
April 2006
28/30



HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Mansion House, south & east elevations
Ken Short, April 2006, 1/30



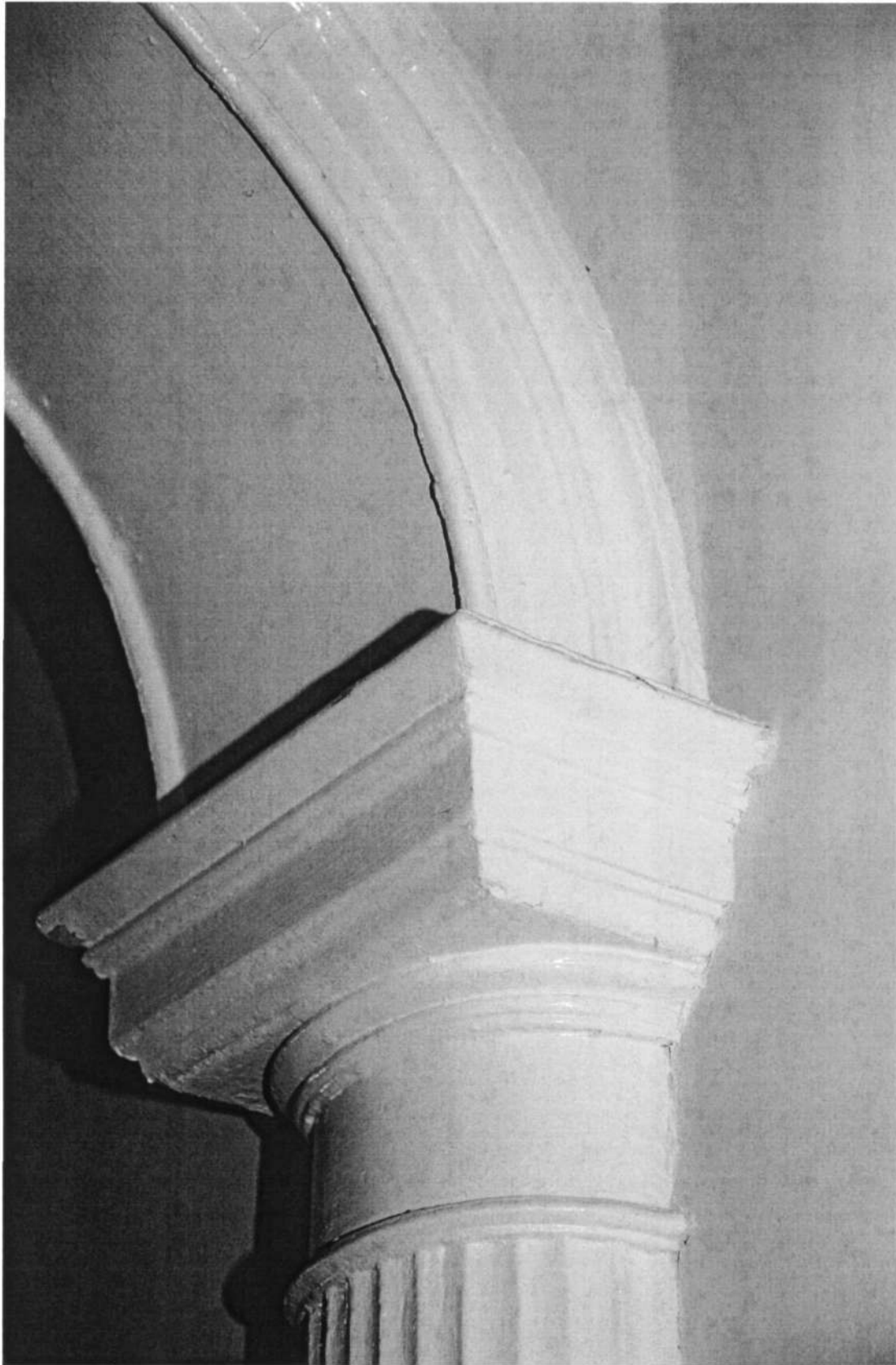
HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Mansion House, west & south elevations
Ken Short, April 2006, 2/30



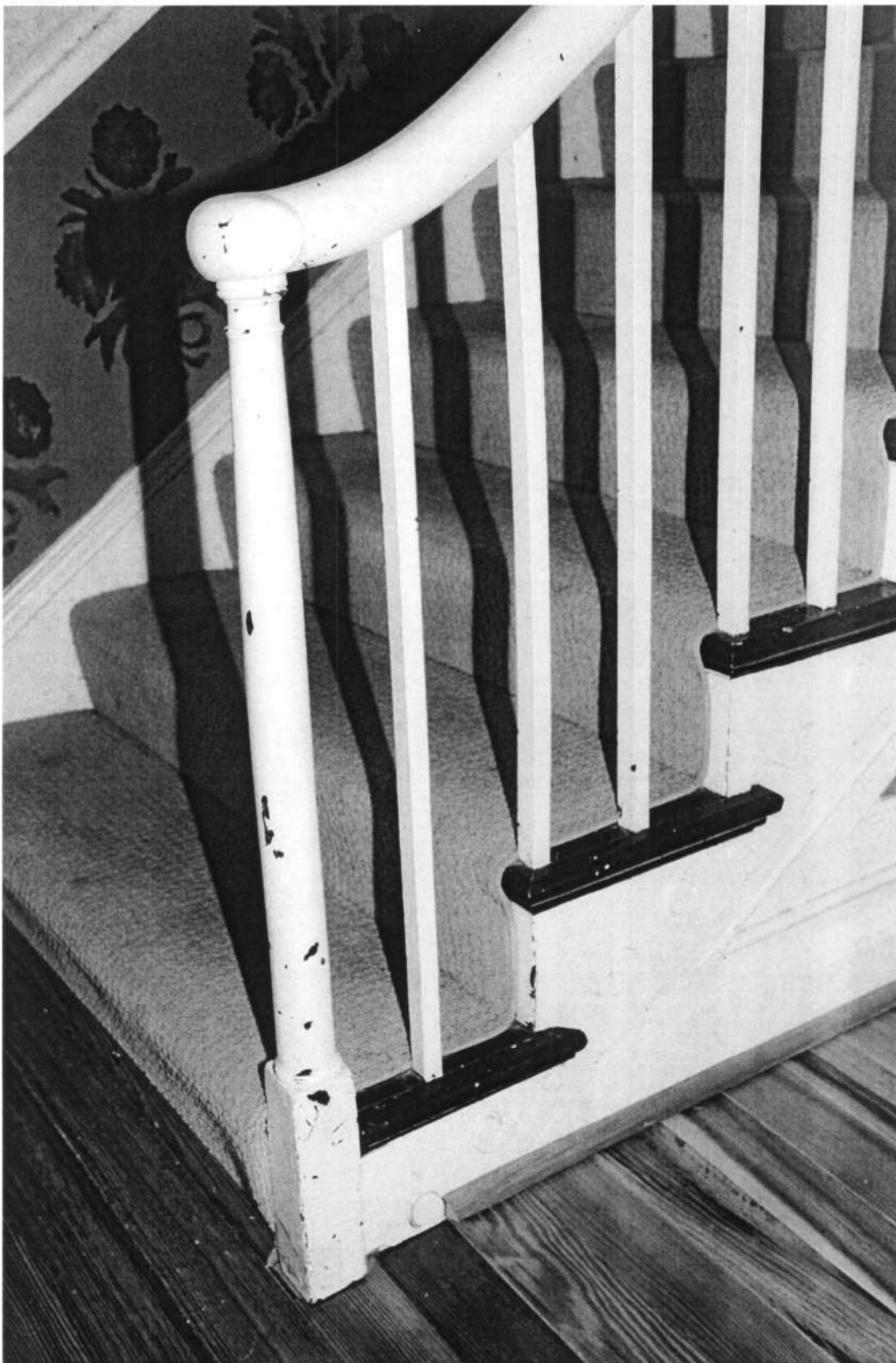
HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Mansion House, north & west elevations
Ken Short, April 2006, 3/30



HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Mansion House, passage, vw. north
Ken Short, April 2006, 4/30



HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Mansion House, passage arch column
Ken Short, April 2006, 5/30



HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Mansion House, passage stair detail
Ken Short, April 2006, 6/30



HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Mansion House, east double parlor, vw. northeast
Ken Short, April 2006, 7/30



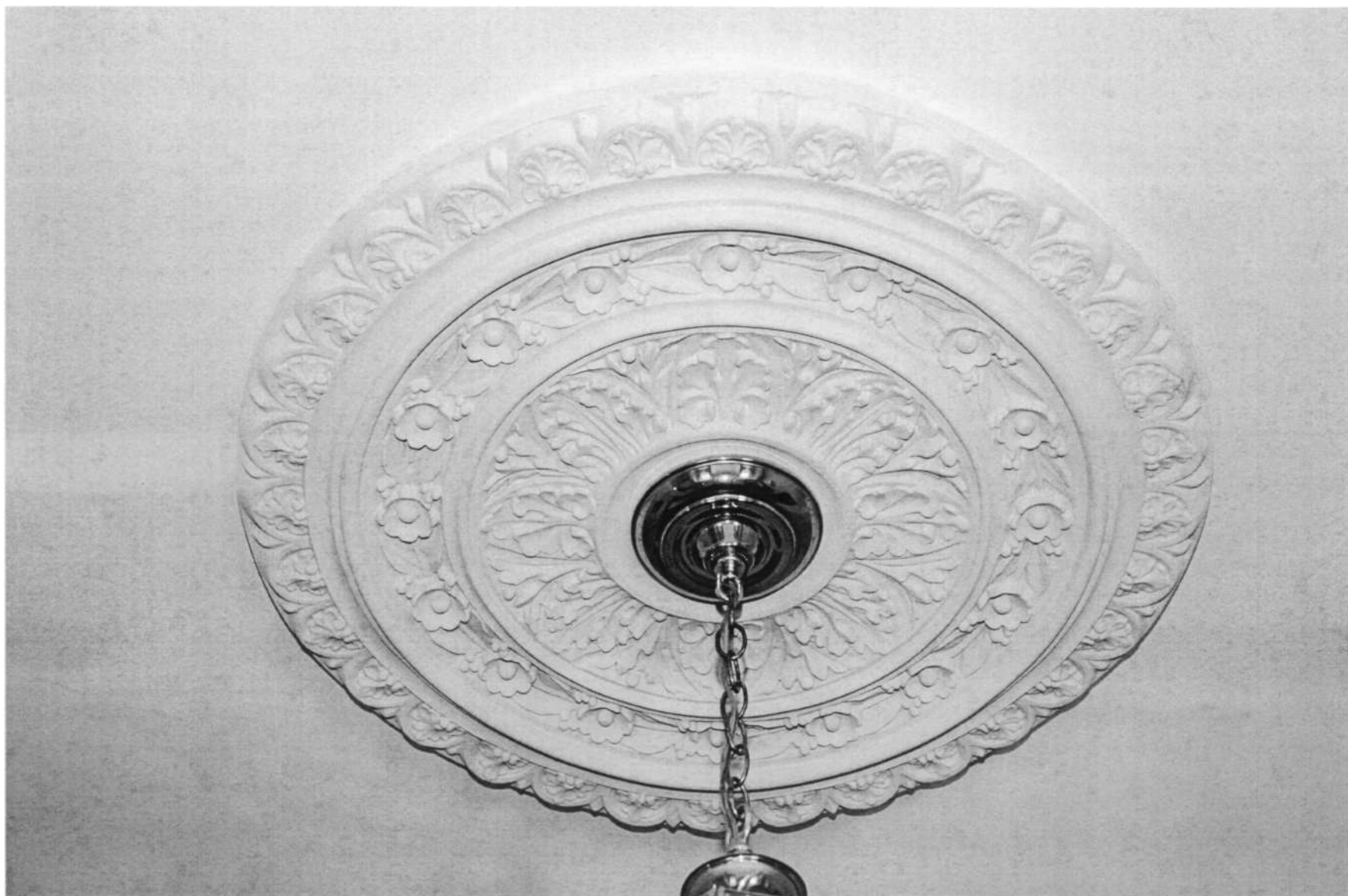
HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Mansion House, east double parlor,
mantel detail
Ken Short, April 2006, 8/30



HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Mansion House, southwest room, vw. west
Ken Short, April 2006, 9/30



HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Mansion House, southwest room,
mantel detail Ken Short, April 2006, 10/30



HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Mansion House, southwest room ceiling medallion
Ken Short, April 2006, 11/30



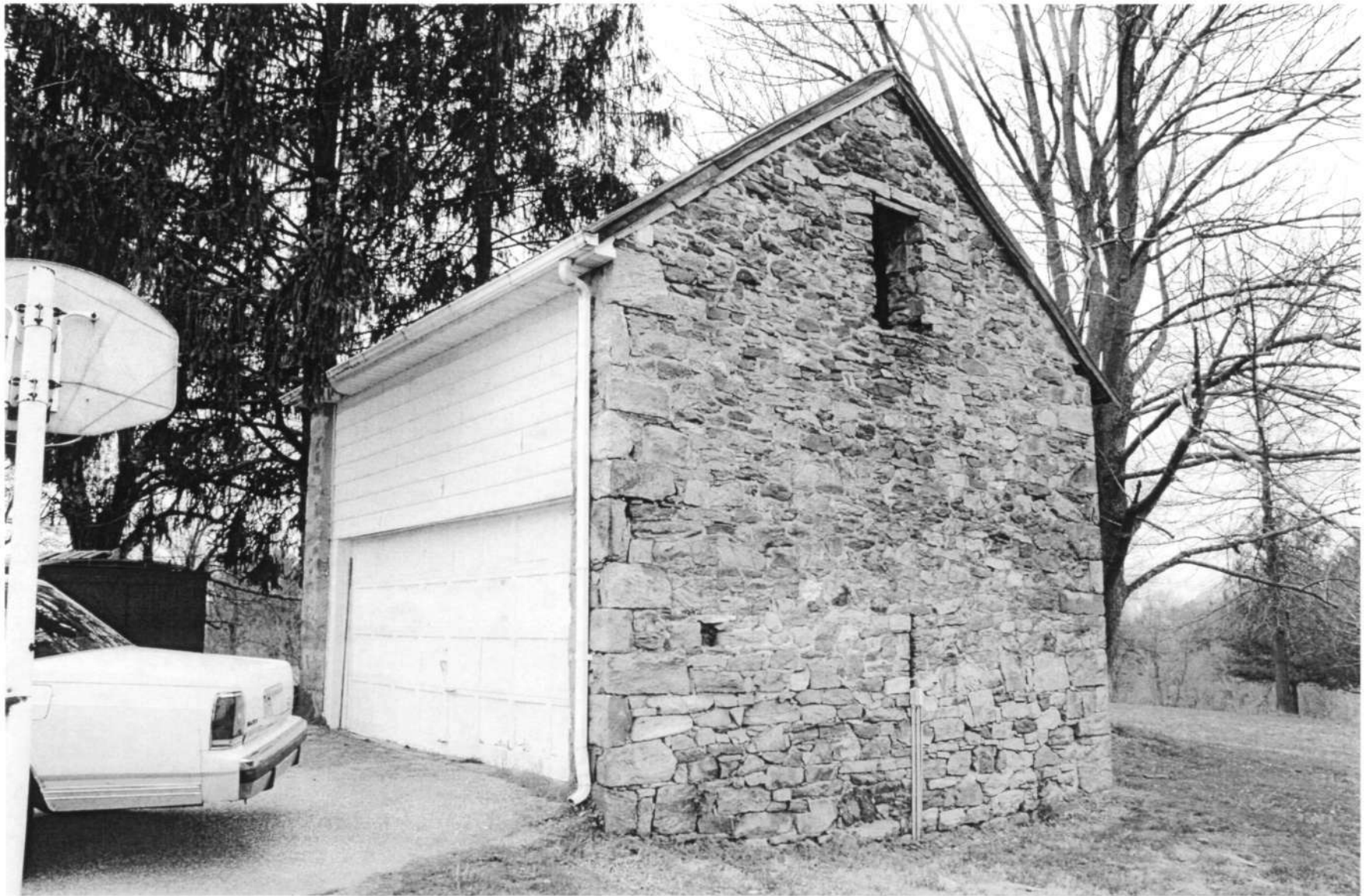
HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Mansion House, southwest addition, vw. south
Ken Short, April 2006, 12/30



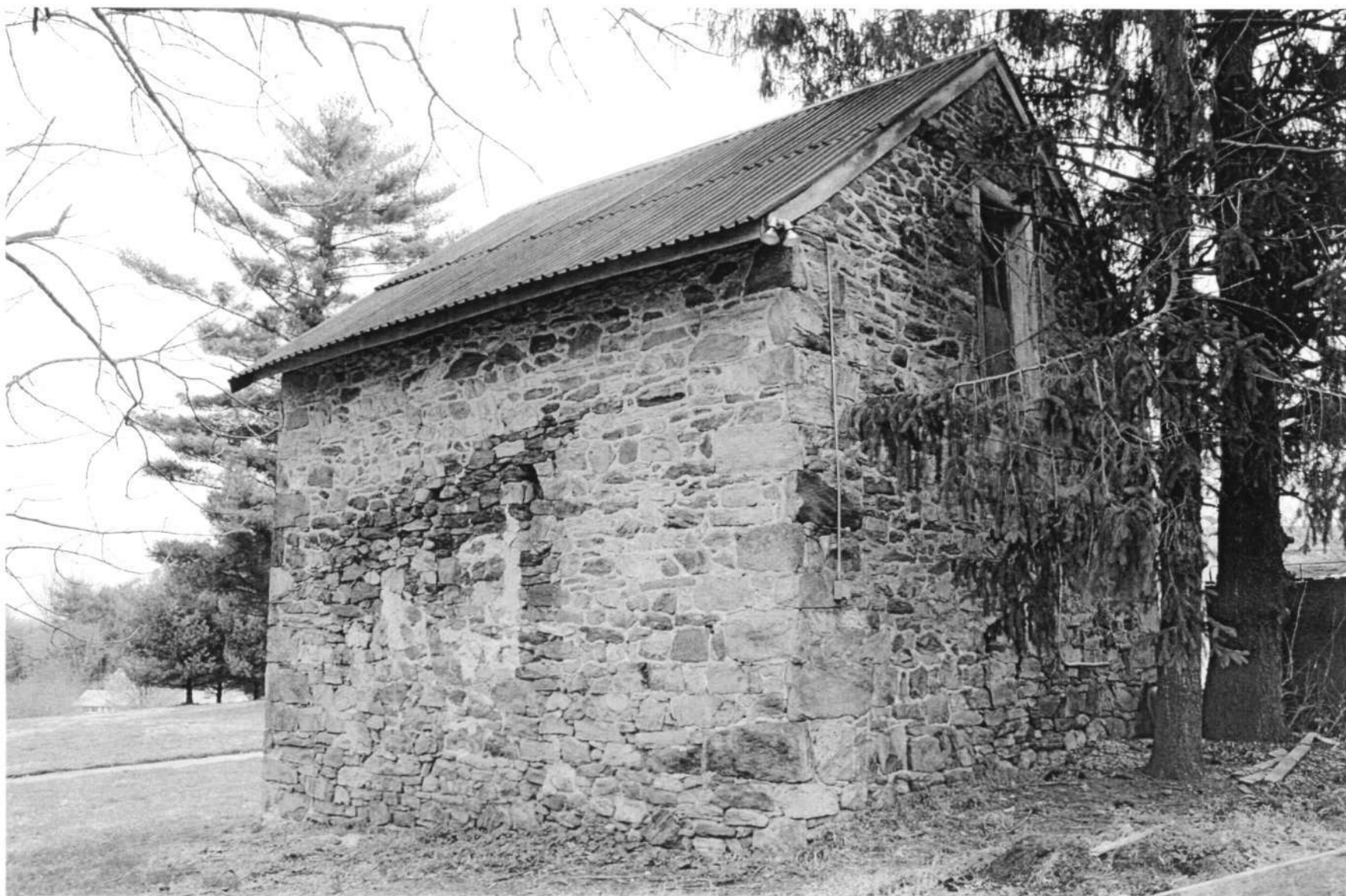
HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Mansion House, northeast chamber, vw. east
Ken Short, April 2006, 13/30



HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Mansion House, cross passage, vw. west
Ken Short, April 2006, 14/30



HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Smokehouse, east & north elevations
Ken Short, April 2006, 15/30



HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Smokehouse, west & south elevations
Ken Short, April 2006, 16/30



HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Stone Barn/Slave Quarter, southeast elevation
Ken Short, April 2006, 17/30



HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Stone Barn/Slave Quarter, northeast elevation
Ken Short, April 2006, 18/30



HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Stone Barn/Slave Quarter, southwest elevation
Ken Short, April 2006, 19/30



HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Stone Barn/Slave Quarter, first story, vw. southeast
Ken Short, April 2006, 20/30



HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Stone Barn/Slave Quarter, first story, fireplace on northwest
Ken Short, April 2006, 21/30



HO- 49 Mount Hebron, Calvin Circle & Furrow Avenue Stone Barn/Slave Quarter, second story, vw. southeast
Ken Short, April 2006, 22/30

Mt. Hebron
(HO-49)
Ellicott City
Jennifer Goold
August 16, 2005

ADDENDUM

The MHIP form for Mt. Hebron primarily documents the main house. This addendum addresses outbuildings, now located on separate parcels from the house.

Mt. Hebron is a farm complex consisting of an early 19th c. manor house, meat house, and slave quarter a Civil War-era supervisor's house, an early 20th c. barn, and corn crib, and mid-20th c. dairy and machine shed. Mount Hebron was originally the farm of Thomas Beale Dorsey, a lawyer, farmer, and state legislator who is credited with establishing Howard County as an independent county in 1851. The manor house and meat house are now owned by a local church. The additional outbuildings are owned by the Baker family, who purchased the farm in 1920.

The Bakers developed the surrounding farmland from the mid-20th c. to the present. Thus the remaining buildings are located on an approx 10-acre site in the middle of a suburban development. The property is located adjacent to the Patapsco Valley State Park, which provides the complex with a wooded backdrop. The house is set atop a rise. The lane curves up the hillside and the farm buildings are arrayed on either side of drive in front of the house, reinforcing the agricultural character of the property. Mature trees line the drive and shade the buildings. The topography of the site and relationship between the existing structures and the natural landscapes is distinctive. Old drives cut into the slope leading to individual buildings off of the main drive and the buildings nestle into the grade.

Slave quarter

The slave quarter (ca. 2nd quarter 19th c.), a multi-purpose 2 1/2-story stone building in fair to good condition, is set on the west side of the farm lane between the bank barn and the manor house. The gable-roofed stone building has a corrugated metal roof. Wood louvers infill window openings and door openings hold wood doors. Window and door openings have stone sills and lintels. While structurally sound, the building has been empty for decades and is suffering from deferred maintenance.

Oral tradition holds that the building was a slave quarter. The window openings, interior finishes and interior plan of the building suggest that it could have been used a workshop on the first floor with slaves' quarters in the 2nd and 3rd floors. In the 20th century, the 3rd floor was removed and the roof of the building was raised to convert the building to a barn.

The south façade of the building has a regular arrangement of six small, high square window openings on the 1st story and two larger window openings on the 2nd story. Two of the 1st floor openings have been enlarged and are now similar in size to the 2nd story openings. The western-most 1st and 2nd story openings are vertically aligned.

The east, gable end, façade of the building is symmetrically arranged with a door opening flanked by a pair of small square window openings on the 1st floor, a door opening on the 2nd story, and a rectangular window opening on the attic story.

The north façade of the building has a regular arrangement of six small, high, square window openings on the 1st story and two larger window openings and a door opening on the 2nd story. One of the 1st floor window openings has been infilled and one has been enlarged. The 2nd story door opening is added and is probably associated with conversion of the building to a barn. A large hoisting bay projects from the north roof slope, which was constructed in the early 20th c. when the roof was raised.

Mt. Hebron
(HO-49)
Ellicott City
Jennifer Goold
August 16, 2005

ADDENDUM

The west, gable end, façade of the building has two asymmetrically placed door openings on the 1st story, the northern of which was added. There are no openings on the 2nd story. The attic story has two symmetrically placed square window openings. The stone work on the west façade has been partially rebuilt in the 20th c. with cement mortar.

The interior of the building was converted for barn use in the 20th c. and now consists of two floors, each with an open plan. The 1st floor retains a fireplace on the west wall. The walls, 2nd story joists, and floor boards are whitewashed. The original hewn timber 2nd story joists are notched into the stone walls. The framing was doubled in the 20th c.

The 2nd story has rough plastered perimeter walls. The ghosts of two partitions, now gone, remain on the walls. The door at the east end of the 2nd story is likely original and has wrought nails and hinges. The initials "I. K" are carved into the wood door frame.

The 3rd story has been removed and the ghost of the floor remains on the walls.

Supervisor's house

A stone supervisor's house (ca. 1860s) in fair to good condition is located at the southern end of the building complex. The supervisor's house is a 2 ½ story plus cellar, 3-bay stone house with a side-gable roof. The house is constructed of stone, has wood six-over-six windows, and a corrugated metal roof. Openings have stone lintels and wood sills. A 1-story wood hipped roof addition on a stone foundation projects from the east façade. While structurally sound, the building has been empty for decades and is suffering from deferred maintenance.

The primary façade of the supervisor's house faces south. The 1st story of the house has three symmetrically arranged openings. The two eastern openings are door openings and the western opening is a window opening. The eastern door opening holds a four-panel wood door, the center door open is covered with plywood, and the western window opening holds six-over-six wood sash. The 2nd story has two window openings that are vertically aligned with the eastern and western 1st story openings. The eastern opening is infilled with plywood and the western opening holds six-over-six wood sash. The cellar story is parged and has two door openings. One door opening is infilled and the other is covered with plywood. A brick stove chimney pierces the front roof slope and the southeast corner. The mid-20th century photo of the farm shows a one-story addition projecting from the south elevation of the supervisor's house. The ghost of the roofline of this addition and an earlier porch are visible on the façade.

The west, gable end, side façade of the supervisor's house has only one window opening, which is located at the attic story. The small square opening is located south of the ridgeline and is now open.

The north (rear) façade of the supervisor's house has two symmetrically placed 1st story window openings located in the 1st and 3rd bays. The 2nd story has three window openings and the east and west openings are vertically aligned with the 1st story openings. The cellar story has two original openings and three added openings. The two original openings are located in the eastern section and consist of a door opening, now infilled with glass block and a small window opening, now infilled with stone. The three added openings are located in the western section and consist of a door opening flanked by a pair of small

Mt. Hebron
(HO-49)
Ellicott City
Jennifer Goold
August 16, 2005

ADDENDUM

window openings. The window openings are infilled with glass block and the door opening has lost its door.

The east, gable end, side façade of the supervisor's house has only one window opening, which is located at the attic story. The small square opening is located south of the ridgeline and holds a six-light sash. An interior brick stove chimney pierces the ridgeline at the west end of the house.

A 1-story plus cellar hipped roof wood weatherboard sheathed wood-frame addition with a stone foundation projects from the west façade of the supervisor's house. The south façade of the addition holds the entrance with a wood four-panel door. The entrance is covered by a shed-roofed porch with a concrete base and steps. The east façade of the addition has a centered window opening at the 1st story and cellar. The 1st story opening holds wood six-over-six sash. The north elevation has one centered window opening at the 1st story and a door opening at the cellar offset to the east.

The interior of the supervisor's house is intact, but is in poor condition. The house has a double cell, single pile plan. The addition likely housed a kitchen. The stair between the 1st and 2nd floors is located in the western room and is located on the center partition. The stair between the 2nd floor and the attic is located on the western wall of the western room. The house retains wood floors, plaster walls, a wood mantel, wood four-panel doors, and simple beaded wood trim. There is no interior communication between the cellar and the 1st floor. The cellar of the main house is a workroom. A spring is located in the cellar of the addition.

Barn

A large bank barn (ca. 1908 and 1918) in fair condition is located west of the farm lane. The timber framed barn is set on a stone foundation and has wood board and batten siding and a corrugated metal roof. The building has a rectangular footprint and gable roof. The barn has large openings for moving hay in the main floor and is open at the ground level for sheltering animals. Louvered wood ventilators are located regularly on the facades.

The east gable end façade is capped by the hoist for moving loose hay into the barn. The loft story has a pair of large hinged doors that allowed the hoist to move through the building. The 1st floor has a large door opening now infilled with wood siding. The large openings are framed by small wood louvered vents.

The long north elevation has two large vehicular openings, now partially infilled with siding. A regular door opening has been cut into the façade between the two large openings. The large openings are framed by small wood louvered vents.

A large concrete silo is located adjacent to the west gable end.

The long south elevation has a 1-story deep projecting shed-roofed porch to provide sheltered cover for livestock. The upper story has two large sliding doors framed by small wood louvered vents.

The building has been used for storage for decades and interior features, such as threshing floors, are not visible.

Mt. Hebron
(HO-49)
Ellicott City
Jennifer Goold
August 16, 2005

ADDENDUM

Corn crib/ Wagon house

An early 20th c. corncrib/wagon house in fair condition is located east of the farm lane. The timber framed building is set on stone piers, has wood siding, and a corrugated metal roof. The building has a rectangular footprint and a compound gable roof. The building has a three part plan with the center gabled section providing slatted corn storage on either side of a runway flanked by two sheds. The eastern shed is earlier than the western shed, which does not appear in the mid-20th c. photo of the farm. The eastern shed is open on the southern side and closed on the northern side with a single door. The western shed is a larger open wagon shed.

Dairy

The dairy is a mid-20th c. multi-part CMU building in fair condition with a U-shaped footprint located on the west side of the farm lane, south of the bank barn. The dairy has gable-roofed and shed roofed sections and provided a hygienic facility for milking, pasteurizing, and management work. The building is constructed of CMU and has steel sash and corrugated metal roofs.

Machine shed

A banked mid-20th c. CMU gable-roofed machine shed with a rectangular footprint is located northeast of the corn crib. The building is constructed of concrete and has a corrugated metal roof. The primary façade of the building faces south. A large opening with sliding doors is located at the west end of the façade and a smaller opening with a pair of hinged doors is located at the east end of the façade. The other facades do not have any openings.

Barn foundation

Sections of the stone foundation of a second large barn remain west of the bank barn and dairy. This barn appears in the historic photo and was similar to the remaining bank barn, but provided stabling for horses in the ground floor story rather than cattle shelter.

Mt. Hebron
(HO-49)
Ellicott City
Jennifer Goold
August 16, 2005

ADDENDUM

Significance

Mt. Hebron is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Howard County history. The farm is representative of Howard County's largest and most successful farms. The evolution of the property mirrors that of much of Howard county from early ownership by a locally prominent farmer/lawyer/legislator, Judge Thomas Beale Dorsey, ownership in the late 19th and early 20th c. as part of the holdings of wealthy Baltimore industrialists, and ownership in the 20th c. by hard-working grain and dairy farmers. The Baker family, who purchased the farm in 1920, developed the farm as a vast suburban neighborhood in the mid-late 20th c. The house is now owned by a church that uses the building for meetings and events. The Bakers still own the plot with the outbuildings, but are selling the land to a developer.

Mt. Hebron is associated with the life of Judge Thomas Beale Dorsey, who is significant in Howard County's past. Mt. Hebron's era of association with Judge Thomas Beale Dorsey is its era of greatest significance. The buildings constructed in that era, namely the house and slave quarter, are the most significant buildings on the property.

The buildings at Mt. Hebron also embody the distinctive characteristics of their type, period and method of construction. The full range of buildings on the property represents the evolution of the farm over the course of almost 150 years from ca. 1810 to ca. 1950. The scale of the manor house, quarter, and barns stands to represent the scale of the farming operation and the building types represent the evolution of the property from early 19th c. slave-owning gentleman's estate to 20th c. family operated dairy farm.

Bibliography

The Howard County Historical Society has a vertical file on Mt. Hebron that includes sources that record oral histories of the Bakers' lives at Mt. Hebron. These include:

"Mount Hebron: A turn of the century home in the Federal style of local stone," 1996. This Historic Ellicott City, Inc. decorator show house pamphlet includes the childhood reminiscences of a Baker granddaughter and sketch plans of the main house.

"Recalling farming life on Hebron home place", **The Sun** (Baltimore), March 6, 2001 and "Memories of food, fresh from the farm," **The Sun** (Baltimore), March 13, 2001. This pair of newspaper columns contains excerpts of an oral history provided by Franklin D. Baker for a project coordinated by Friends of Patapsco Valley and Heritage Greenway, Inc. in 1997.

"Mt. Hebron," n.d. This typed document records the history of the property given Mark Moxley, born at Mt. Hebron in 1886, who was the son of the overseer when the property was owned by John J. McShane.

Boundary

Mt. Hebron corresponds to Map 17, Grid 10, Parcels 400, 409, 250, 337, which are the buildings current legal lots.

HO-49
"Mt. Hebron"
Furrow Avenue
Howard County

Addendum

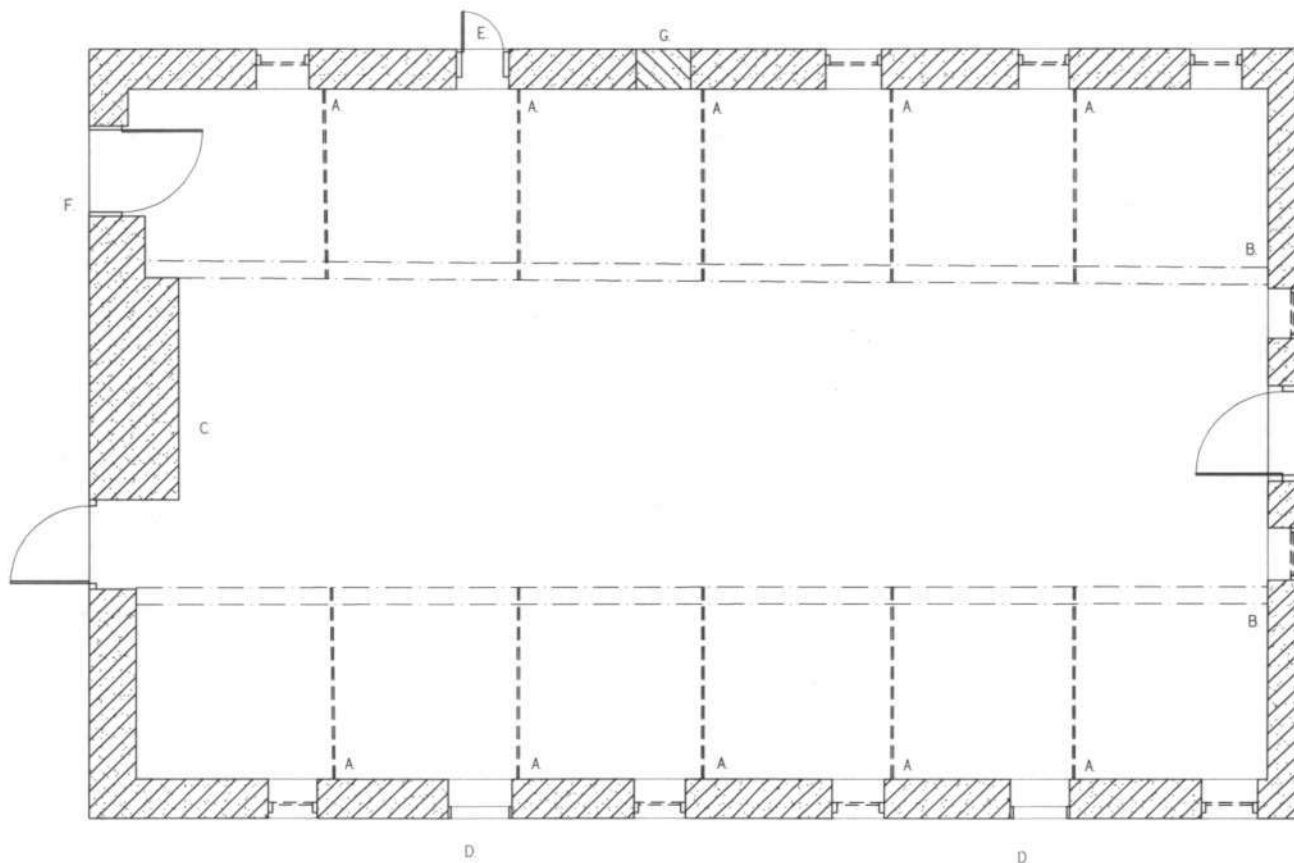
According to Mr. Baker, the Baker family stored corn on the second floor of the stone barn or quarter and beans on the third floor. A heavy snow in 1941 caused the roof to cave in, and when it was rebuilt the third floor was taken out. They then kept heifers in the barn. There was a tenant house on the farm, south of the CMU building.

Further examination of the stone barn at "Mt. Hebron" has revealed the ghosts of additional partitions on the first story that ran northeast-southwest, and the nail evidence on the overhead joists indicates that these partitions did not extend all the way across the building, but were interrupted by a wide center aisle that ran the length of the building from the southeast door to the fireplace on the northwest. The stone infill in this fireplace is laid in a very strong Portland cement and completely fills the opening from front to back. Some of this infill was removed in an attempt to examine the fireplace, but it was not possible to remove a sufficient amount to study it. The arrangement of the partitions, leaving a window/vent opening in each enclosure, suggests that the building functioned as a stable when it was built, with 12 stalls approximately 8 feet square for horses. The siting of the building is also suggestive of a stable for Dorsey's finest horses. A number of other wealthy Maryland landowners placed their stables to the front of the mansion house, where they would easily be seen by visitors, and could be watched by the owner. Hampton mansion near Towson, Homewood in Baltimore, and Oakland Manor in Columbia are local examples of this trend. The Ridgelys were famous for their racehorses, but it is not known whether Thomas Beale Dorsey owned any racehorses.

There are several features of the stable that are problematic for its interpretation as a stable. One is the presence of the fireplace. Other stables are not known to have had heating, and open flames and straw are not a good combination. In the early nineteenth century there was discussion about the value of hot shoeing horses, but the history of this process seems to be little studied, and whether the fireplace was built for this is unknown. Another problem for interpretation of any kind is that there is no apparent location for a stairway in the building. Hay could have been stored above via a hoist hung from the roof, but the roof was completely replaced, so any evidence of this has been lost. Even if there had been a hoist, it would still be common to have a stairway for stable hands to get into the hay loft. The most logical location for a stair would be the west corner, near the exterior door, but this was laid out as just another stall. This would leave the stairs in the aisle, which seems unusually wide. The width is in part explained because the aisle flanks the fireplace and door on the northwest and the door and windows on the southeast, but these features could have been alternately arranged to make the aisle narrower. A stair in the aisle might explain the width, though it would seem to have been in the way no matter how it was arranged, and there is no evidence of an opening. The

stable should have had hatches, too, through which to drop hay to the stalls below, but the floor seems to be mostly intact, with no evidence of any hatches. By all appearances the floor is original, though it is possible that it was completely replaced in the nineteenth century, perhaps after the function of the building changed.

Kenneth M. Short
Architectural Historian
Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning
30 September 2008



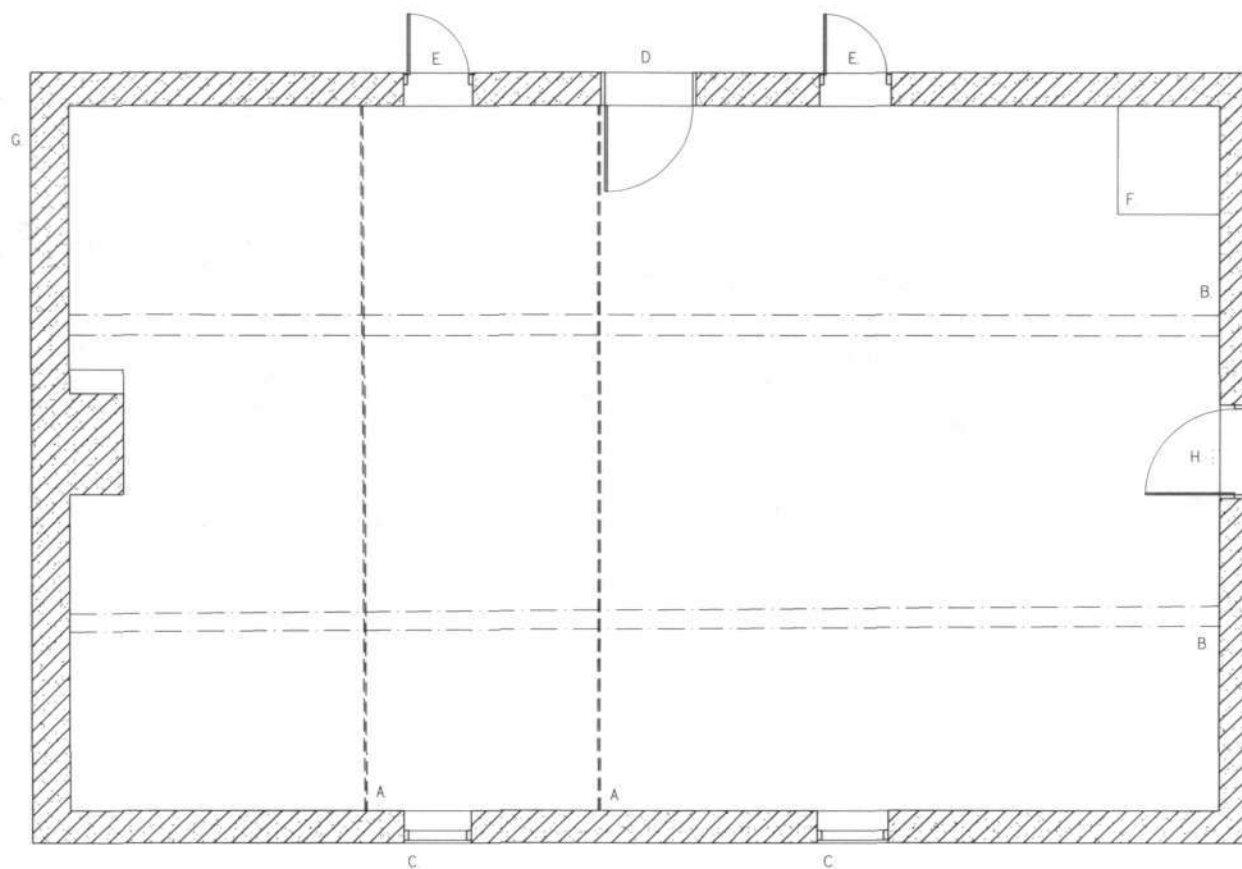
NOTES

- A Board partitions based on ghosts in plaster on walls and nail evidence on joists.
- B Reflected summer beams - indicated by pockets in wall and ghosts on some joists. Replacement summer beams and posts not shown.
- C Fireplace closed off
- D Openings enlarged and converted to louvered vents.
- E Opening enlarged and converted to small door.
- F Doorway added.
- G Original opening closed off



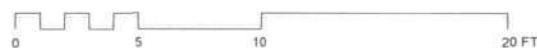
HO-49 "MT. HEBRON" STONE STABLE FURROW AVENUE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, TOM REINHART, AND LAURA DORSEY - DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - SEPTEMBER 2007



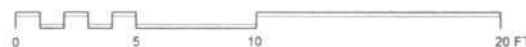
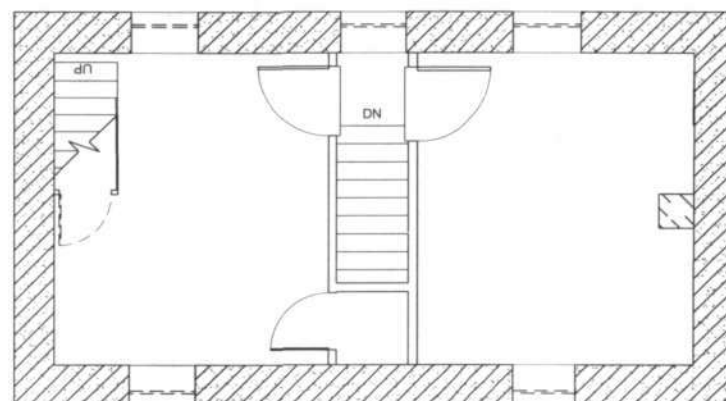
NOTES

- A Board partitions based on ghosts in plaster on walls and pockets in wall for horizontal center nailing beam
- B Reflected, missing summer beams - indicated by pockets in wall
- C Openings converted to louvered vents
- D Doorway added
- E Openings converted to short doors
- F Opening cut through floor for ladder
- G Wall rebuilt here, dated "1941"
- H Reflected beam



HO-49 "MT. HEBRON" STONE STABLE FURROW AVENUE

SECOND FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, TOM REINHART, AND LAURA DORSEY - DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - SEPTEMBER 2007



HO-49 MT. HEBRON OVERSEER'S HOUSE FURROW AVENUE

SECOND FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND TOM REINHART - DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - JANUARY 2008

Mt. Hebron
Farrow Avenue and Calvin Circle, Ellicott City
Howard County

CHAIN OF TITLE

Grantor	Grantee	Liber	Folio	Date	Trans.	Amt.	Acreage	Notes
Charles C. Baker and Eleanor E. Baker, his wife, Franklin D. Baker and Lois C. Baker, his wife, and H. Jones Baker, Junior and Irene Loudelle Baker, his wife (Howard County)	Mount Hebron Inc.	347	504	02-11-1960	Deed	5.00	15.808 acres	
Martha C. Baker and H. Jones Baker (Howard County)	Charles C. Baker and Eleanor E. Baker, his wife, Franklin D. Baker and Lois C. Baker, his wife, and H. Jones Baker, Junior and Irene Loudelle Baker, his wife	213	338	11-04-1949	Deed	5.00	460 acres and 11 perches	The greater part of the farm called "Mt. Hebron"
Rosalie Hall	Martha C. Baker and H. Jones Baker, her husband	206	64	08-17-1948	Deed	5.00	"	
Martha C. Baker and H. Jones Baker, her husband	Rosalie Hall	206	63	08-17-1948	Deed	5.00	"	
Martha C. Baker and H. Jones Baker, her husband, and John D. Baker	James Clark	120	349	05-22-1924	Mortgage	11,000	460 acres and 11 perches	Secured by the farm, livestock, farming equipment, and crops including: One gray horse "Frank"; one gray mare "Boss"; one bay mare "Fannie"; one black mare "Mary"; one bay horse "Bob"; one roan horse "Ray"; one bay mule "Jule"; two two-year old colts (both horses); one 8-foot "McCormick" binder; one 5-foot mower; one hay rake; one "Case" corn planter; one "Bickford & Huffman" grain drill; one "Ontario" grain drill; one "McCormick" shredder; one "Ross ensilage cutter; one 2-ton wagon, with body for the same; three 2-horse

Mt. Hebron
Farrow Avenue and Calvin Circle, Ellicott City
Howard County

CHAIN OF TITLE

							wagons, with bodies for the same; one 3-horse "Syracuse" plow; three 3-horse "Oliver" plows; one 2-horse "Oliver" plow; three double cultivators; two 3-leg cultivators; three double shovel plows; one 4-horse spring-tooth harrow; one "Oliver" plow, one Disc harrow; one double A harrow; one Fordson tractor; one "Oliver" plow, one Disc harrow and one Farmer's Whear Drill, for use with said tractor; thirty-seven cows, as follows; one grade Holstein cow called "Andy", one grade Jersey cow called "Beauty", one grade Holstain cow called "Bill", one grade Holstein cow called "wolf", one grade Guernsey cow called "Ugly", one grade Holstein cow called "Black", one grade Jersey cow called "Hard Red", one grade Jersey cow called "Bloss", one grade Jersey called "White", one grade Jersey cow called "Tennessee", one red cow called "Big Tree", one grade Jersey cow called "Cherey", one grade Jersey cow called "Heifer", one grade Jersey cow called "Hannah", one grade Jersey cow called "Doll", one grade Jersey cow called "Rainbow", one grade Jersey cow called "Susan", one grade Jersey cow called "Tack", one grade Holstein cow called "Matt", one grade Jersey cow called "Boley", one grade Jersey called "Cross", one grade Jersey cow called "Blue", one grade Jersey cow called "Bloss 2 nd ", one grade Jersey cow called "Fawn", one grade Jersey cow called "Switcher", one grade Holstein cow calle "Crip", six grade cows with first calves, all unnamed, one purebred Jersy called "Number One" one pure bred Jersey cow called
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Mt. Hebron
Farrow Avenue and Calvin Circle, Ellicott City
Howard County

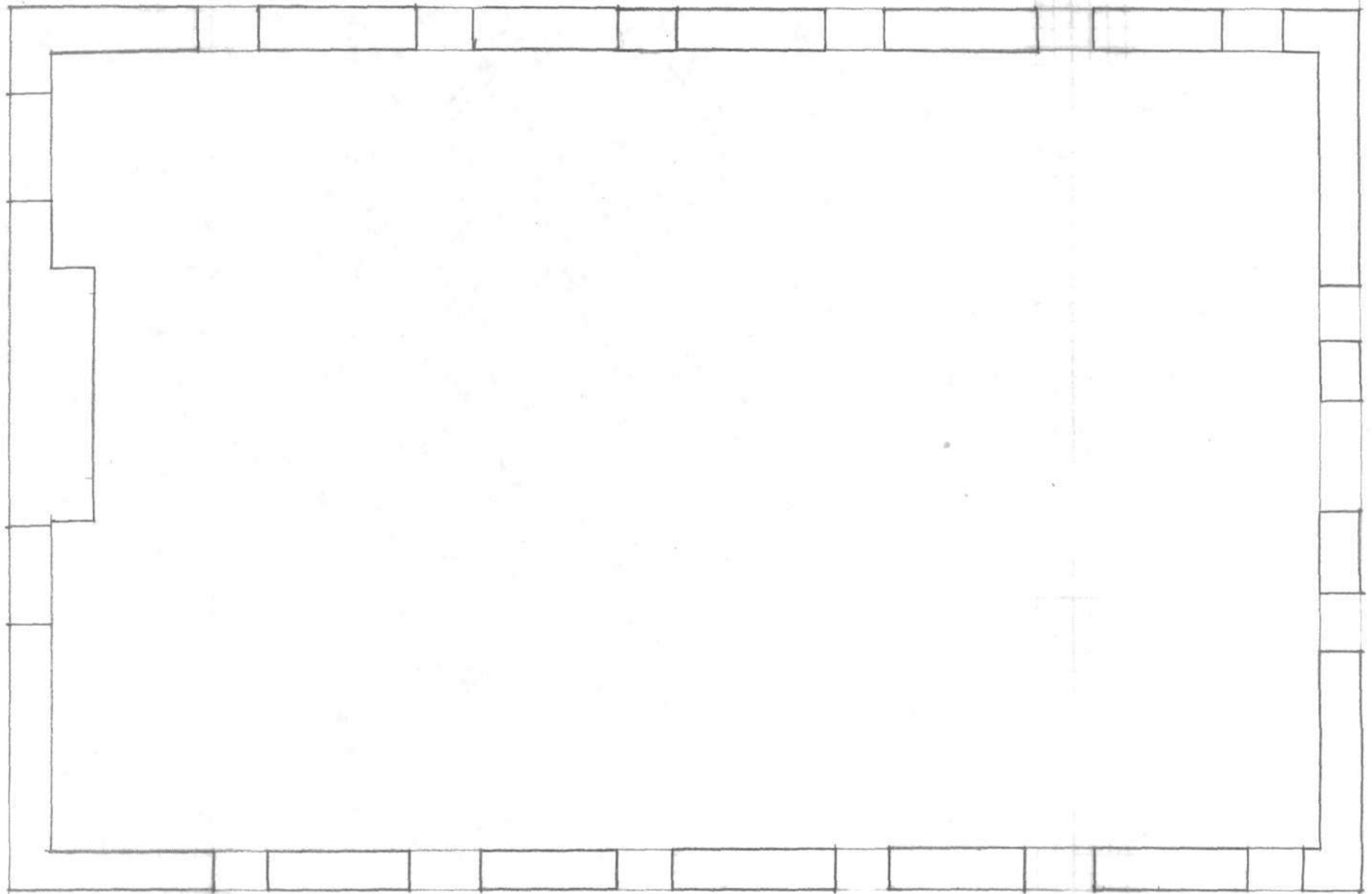
CHAIN OF TITLE

								"Hornery", one pure bred Jersey cow called "Willy May"; eleven heifers, as follows; five grade Jersey Heifers, unnamed, one pure bred Jersey Heifer called "Number Two", one pure bred Jersey Heifer called "Spot", two pure bred Jersey heifers, unnamed, one grade Holstein heifer called "Alec"; and two pure bred Jersey bulls, the first called "Catron's Noble", and the second called "Baker's Noble".
H. Jones Baker	Martha C. Baker	120	348	05-22-1924	Confirmatory Deed	1.00	460 acres and 11 perches	½ interest in "Mt. Hebron"
Emma Legg Harle and Baldwin Harle	Martha C. Baker	120	346	04-21-1924	Deed	5.00	460 acres and 11 perches	½ interest in "Mt. Hebron"
H. Jones Baker	Martha C. Baker	118	583	10-03-1923	Deed	5.00	460 acres and 11 perches	½ interest in "Mt. Hebron"
Baldwin Harle	Emma Legg Harle	113	224	08-06-1921	Deed	5.00	460 acres and 11 perches	½ interest in "Mt. Hebron"
John F. Turley	H. Jones Baker	111	374	06-28-1920	Deed	5.00	460 acres and 11 perches	½ interest in "Mt. Hebron"
John F. Turley, widower (Rutledge Tennessee)	Baldwin Harle	109	518	04-10-1920	Deed	5.00	460 acres and 11 perches	½ interest in "Mt. Hebron"
John F. Turley, widower (Rutledge Tennessee)	Priscilla J. Whalen	109	428	04-01-1920	Mortgage	30,000	460 acres and 11 perches	
Priscilla J. Whalen and Frank Whalen	John F. Turley	109	424	04-10-1920	Deed	5.00	460 acres and 11 perches	The greater part of the farm called "Mt. Hebron"
James H. Atkinson and Laura V. Atkinson	Priscilla J. Whalen	71	345	08-08-	Deed	13,500	283 acres, 2 roods,	Being part of "Mount Hebron"

Mt. Hebron
Farrow Avenue and Calvin Circle, Ellicott City
Howard County

CHAIN OF TITLE

(Baltimore City)				1899			and 23 perches	
Charles E. Egan	James H. Atkinson	69	297	11- 09- 1898	Deed	7,000	283 acres, 2 roods, and 23 perches	Being part of "Mount Hebron"
Harry M. Benzinger, attny.	Charles E. Egan	65	82	01- 100- 1896	Deed	11,600	283 acres, 2 roods, and 23 perches	Sold at public sale after the McShanes defaulted on their mortgage.
Henry Mc Shane and Kate McShane	John McShane	41	10	04- 01- 1879	Deed	5.00		
Henry R. Hazlehurst and McK. Hazlehurst, his wife (Baltimore, MD)	Henry McShane & CO	36	285	04- 06- 1876	Deed	10.00 and property worth 35,000	565 acres	Henry McShane and John McShane, co- partners.
Comfort W. Dorsey and John W. Dorsey	Henry R. Hazlehurst	31	469	04- 06- 1872	Deed	5672.87		
James MacKubin, Trustee and John L. W. Dorsey	Henry R. Hazlehurst	23	357	08- 13- 1864	Deed		282 acres 12 perches	
James MacKubin, Trustee	John L. W. Dorsey	23	360	09- 02- 1864	Deed		283 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches	Sold in the 1864 case of John T.W. Dorsey vs. John T. B. Dorsey, et al. Conveyed to the said John T. B. Dorsey by deed from Sael W> Dorsey and wife, dated the 28 August 1857 and recorded among the land records of Howard County as was conveyed to Samuel W. Dorsey by deed from W. H. G. Dorsey and John T. B. Dorsey, Executors of the Thos. B. Dorsey, decd., dated the 28 August 1857 and recorded in Liber 18, folio 371 and therein described as being part of a tract called "Mount Hebron".



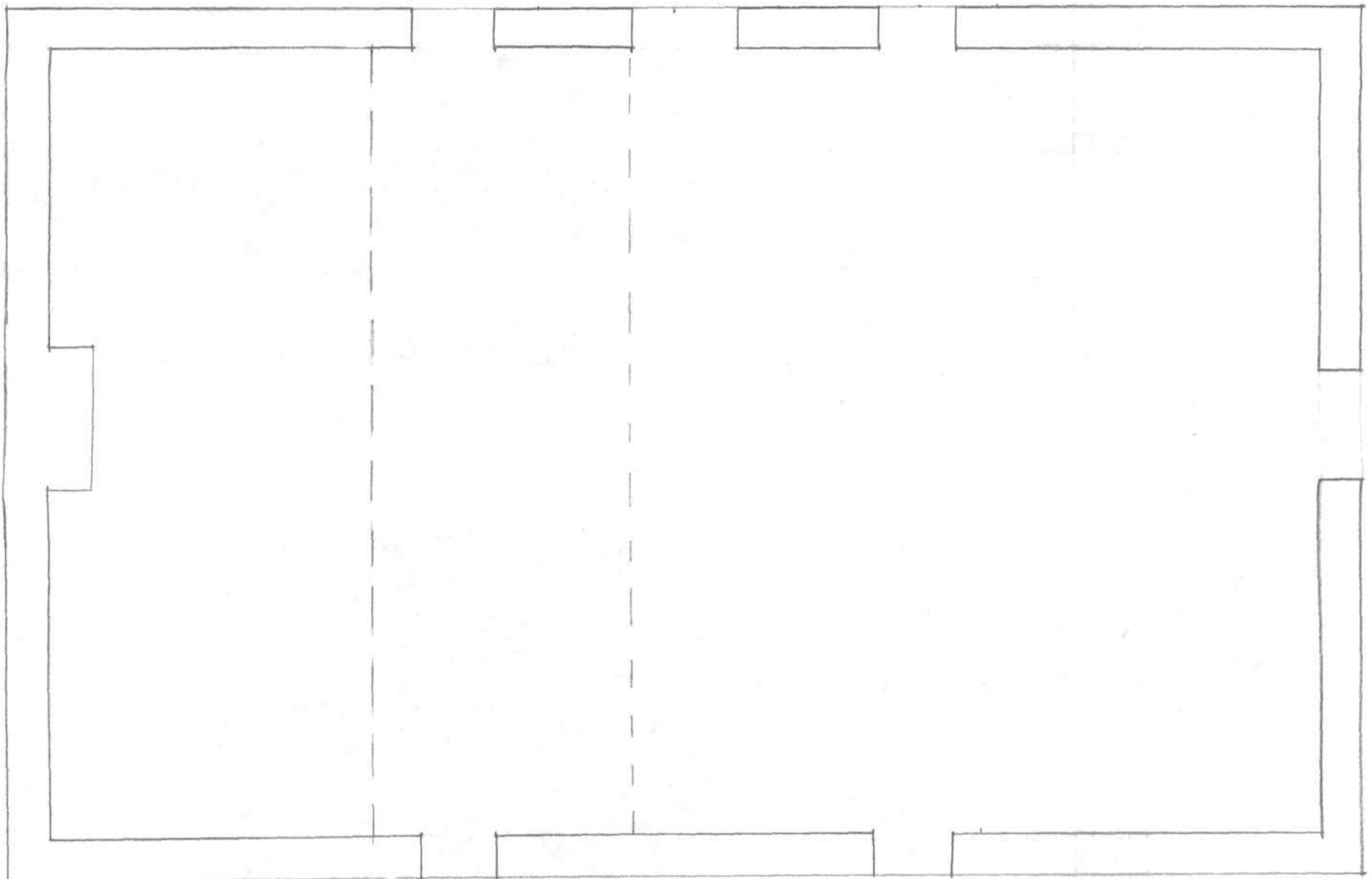
Mt. HEBRON - QUARTER

08-05

1st FLOOR

1" = 3/16"

jgoold



Mt. HEBRON - QUARTER

08-05

2nd Floor

1" = 3/16"

jgoold



40-49



Mount Hebron (HO-49)
Furrow Avenue and Calvin Circle, Ellicott City
Howard County
Historic Photo



Mt. Hebron (HO-49)
Furrow Avenue and Calvin Circle, Ellicott City
Howard County
USGS Ellicott City Quad



HD-49

Mt. Hebron Outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

August, 2005

MD SAPO

View west. Shows quarter & dairy barn in setting with mature trees.

106 23

ART-2611 <NO.12>028 969 1212 - 1 N N-3-09 (0440)



HO-49

Mf. Hebron Outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Good

August 2005

MD SHPO

View east. Shows quarter, dairy barn, +
machine shed in setting with mature trees.

20629

ART-2611 <No. 26 >B56
969 1717 -1 N H N-74 <B44>©



HD-49

Mt. Hebron Outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Boold

August 2005

MD SHPO

View South. shows machine shed, corn crib

Dairy + supervisors house.

306 28

ART-2611 <NO. 13 >030
969 1212 -1 11 11-2-03 <044>0



HO-49

Mt. Hebron Outbuildings
Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

August 2005

MD SHPO

View N. Shows quarter with house in
background.

40623

ART-2611 <No. 8 >007
970 1212 -1 N N N-14 <04430



HO-49

Mt. Hebron Outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

August 2005

MD & PO

View N. Shows quarter.

506 23

ART-2611 <No. 24 > 051
969 1217 -1 N N-2-24 (044) 0



HO-49

Mt. Hebron Outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

August 2005

MD SHPO

View NW, shows quarter.

bob 23

ART-2611 <NO. 11 >812
928 1217 -1 N H+3-92 <044>9



HD-49

Mt. Hebron outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

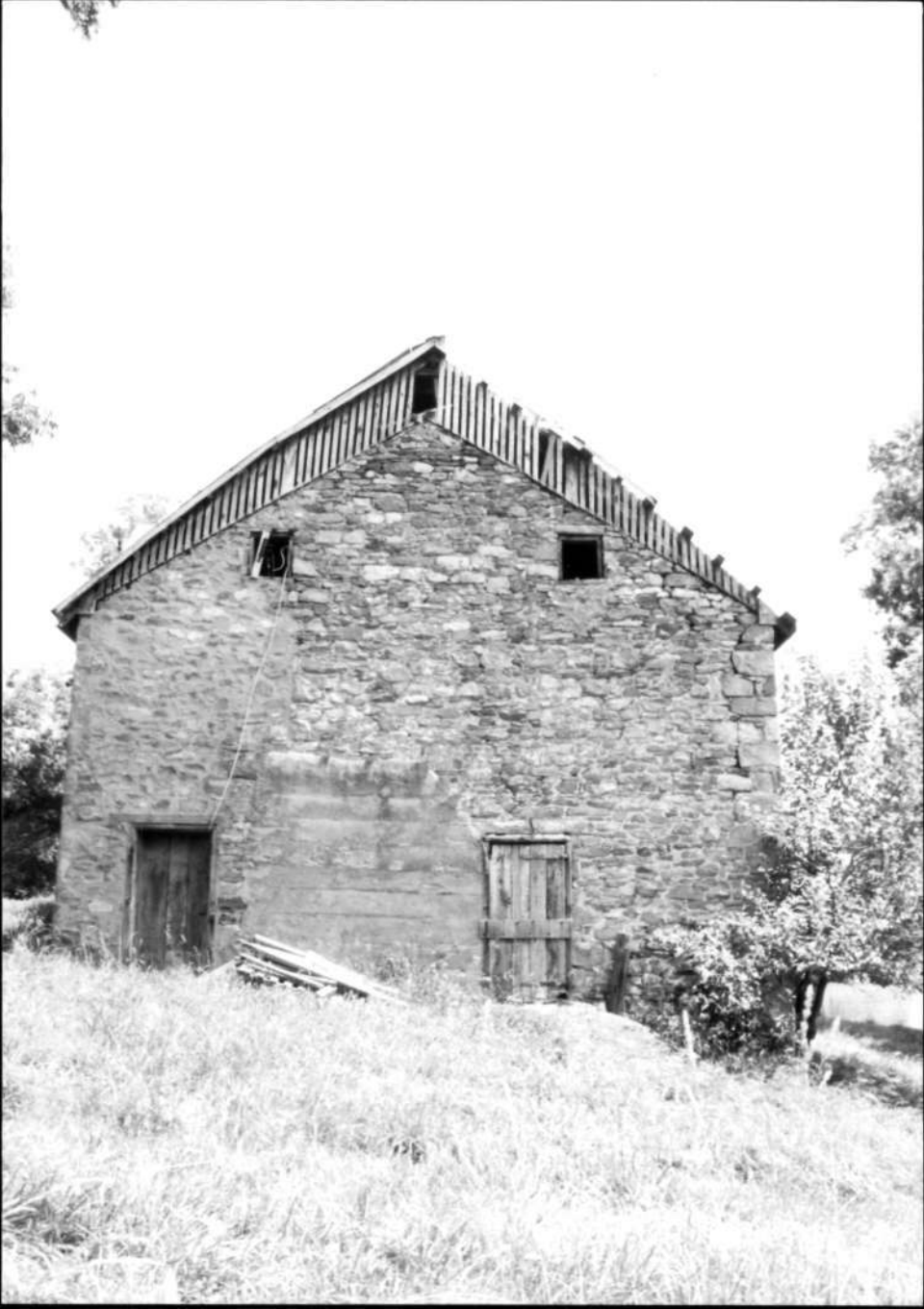
August 2005

MD SHPO

view SW. Shows quarter

706 23

ART-2611 <NO.22 >047
969 1217 -1 N N-3-43 (044)0



HO-49

Mt Hebron Outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

August 2005

MD SHPO

View E, Shows quarter.

80623

ART-2611 <No. 15 >033
969 1212 -1 N N N-A9 <044>0



HO-49

Mt. Hebron outbuilding,
Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould
August 2005

MD SHPO

View E. Shows 1st floor interior

9.06.23

ART-2611 <NO. 18 >040
969 1212 - 1 N 14-3 39 <044>©



HO-49

Mt. Hebron outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

August 2005

MD SHPO W.

interior.

1006 23

Shows fireplace 1st floor

ART-2611 <No. 19 >041
969 1212 -1 N N-2 15 (0440)



HO-49

Mt. Hebron outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

August 2005

MD SHPO

View NW. Shows 1st floor framing.

11 06 23



HO-49

Mt. Hebron Outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

August 2005

MD SHPO

View E, Shows 2nd Floor,

1206 23

ART-2611 <No. 21 >046
969 1217 -1 N N-4 33 (0442)@



HD-49

Mt. Hebron outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

August 2005

MD SHPO

view N. Shook's supervisor's house.

130623

ART-2611 <NO.35>074
969 1212 -1 N N-3-12 <044>0



HO-49

Mt. Hebron Duthbuilding

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Goad

August 2005

MP SHPO

View SE. Shows supervisor's house.

14 06 23



HO-49

Mt. Hebron Outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

August 2005

MD 8HPO

View SW, Snow's Supervisor's house

150623

ART-2611 <No. 33 >07B
969 1212 - 1 11 H-3-13 (044)0



HO-49

Mt. Hebron outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

August 2005

MO SHPO

View N. Shows corncrib,

16023

ART-2611 <NO. 34 >071
969 4717 -1 N N-2-11 <B44>0



HO-49

Mt. Hebron Outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

August 2005

MD SHPO

View N. Shows barn.

170623

ART-2611 <No. 9 >022
969 1217 -1 N N-1-55 (044)0



HO-49

Mt. Hebron Outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

August 2005

MD SHPO

View SW. Shows Barn

180623

ART-2611 <No. 16 >082
970 1217 -1 11 11 N-79 <044>0



HO-49

Mt. Hebron outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Goold

August 2005

MD SHPO

Views. Shows barn.

219 06 23

ART-2611 <No. 27 >057
969 1717 -1 N N-3-23 <044>B



H0-49

Mf. Hebron Outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

August 2005

MD SHPO

View S. Shows barn foundation.

200623

RT-2611 <No. 6>016
969 1217 -1 N N-1 01 (044)3



HD-49

Mt. Hebron Outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Boold

August 2005

MD SHPD

View W. Shows dairy.

21 06 23

ART-2611 <No. 31 >866
969 1212 -1 11 11-4-23 <044>©



Ho-49

At Hebron Outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

August 2005

MD SHPO

View NW. Shows Dairy.

22 of 23

RT-2611 <No. 32 >B6B
969 1717 -1 N-11-2-54 (044)0



HO-49

Mt. Hebron Outbuildings

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

August 2005

MD SHPO

View NE. Shows machine shed.

230623

ART-2611 <No. 10 >024
969 1217 -1 N II-1-08 <044>0

Circa 1808

HO-49
MOUNT HEBRON
Ellicott City
Private

From Mount Hebron, home of Judge Thomas Beale Dorsey, went sons and daughters who built other outstanding architectural landmarks for Howard County, such as El Monte and Woodlawn.

The main house was built circa 1808 for Thomas Beale Dorsey by Colonel John Worthington Dorsey his father, who commanded an Elk Ridge Company in the Maryland line during the Revolutionary War.

A two and a half story, five bay wide two bay deep stone structure, Mount Hebron features proportionally scaled fenestration, central south and north entrances, twin gabled roof dormer windows and hipped roof south portico supported by four wooden posts and connecting ballustrade.

A shed roofed stone addition on the west wall of the house is conjectured to be earlier, while a fine gabled roof stone barn is located southwest of the property.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

1. NAME					
COMMON: Mt. Hebron Presbyterian Church					
AND/OR HISTORIC: Mt. Hebron					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER: 2330 Mt. Hebron Drive (Now on Calvin Circle)					
CITY OR TOWN: Ellicott City,					
STATE Maryland			COUNTY: Howard		
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____ _____					
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME: Mt. Hebron Presbyterian Church					
STREET AND NUMBER: 2330 Mt. Hebron Drive					
CITY OR TOWN: Ellicott City			STATE: Maryland		
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Hall of Records					
STREET AND NUMBER: Howard County Court House					
CITY OR TOWN: Ellicott City			STATE: Maryland		21043
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): Tax Map 17,353-396					
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS 7.58 Acres p 400					
TITLE OF SURVEY: Howard County Historical Sites Inventory					
DATE OF SURVEY: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust					
STREET AND NUMBER: 21 State Circle					
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis			STATE: Maryland		21401

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This two-½ story, five bay wide stone structure is reminiscent of Font Hill and Woodlawn with its gabled roof, fine proportions and heavy granite block construction laid on a stone foundation. Two gabled roof dormers are inset into the gabled roof of the east elevation which hold double hung windows with six-over-six lights.

A second floor rectangular door with a fire escape is centered into the east wall. A hipped roofed portico with wooden ballustrade supported by four columns is centered into the middle three bays of the east wall. The fenestration is characterized by fine stone lintels, is double hung and proportionally scaled. It's north wall holds two double hung windows with six over-three lites. On the east bay there is a first floor double hung window decorated with a vertical stretcher stone flat arched lintel and wooden sill. The west or back elevation is five bays wide and has six steps on the right which lead to a stone landing topped with concrete which is set in front of a central first floor door. The fenestration is characterized by stone flat arched lintels and is proportionally scaled, 12-over-12 lites on the first floor, 12-over-8 lites on the second floor. A central double hung window lies midway between the first and second floors to lite the interior staircase landing. The south elevation holds two windows with six-over-six lites.

A one story back addition with south wall brick chimney and west entrance door lies south of the south wall. A shed roofed enclosed wooden porch with wooden steps leads to a door on a further shed roofed addition on the south wall of the house. This is two stones high, one bay wide and two bays deep. Eight stone steps lead to the front porch whose south entrance door is surmounted by a three lite transom. The south windows are double hung and hold nine-over-nine lites. A large barn is located southwest of the main house which stands on a gently sloping Knoll and is presently used as part of the Mt. Hebron Presbyterian Church.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) circa 1808

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Several interesting facts were uncovered in an interview with Mrs. Eleanor Roger Thompson Brownley whose father, Dorsey Thompson was born at Mt. Hebron on January 8, 1840, the son of Gilbert Livingston Thompson and Mary Ann Tolley Dorsey, daughter of Judge Thomas Beale Dorsey.

Mount Hebron was built by Colonel John Worthington Dorsey, who commanded an Elk Ridge Company in the Maryland line during the Revolutionary War. He lived at Wyoming on St. John's Lane which has since disappeared. The house was built by him for his son, Thomas Beale Dorsey at the time of his marriage January 28, 1808 to Milcah Goodwin, a granddaughter of Caleb Dorsey of Belmont. At that time, fathers frequently built homes for their sons and daughters.

Judge Thomas Beale Dorsey was a well-known Howard District lawyer who became an able jurist and was Chief Justice at Annapolis. He frequently made the journey to Annapolis on horseback. When doing so, he brought two horses with him, one ridden by a small boy who accompanied him part of the way, exchanging horses with the judge when the judge's horse tired and hence returning to Hebron on the tired animal. It was due to his efforts as a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1851 that Howard District became Howard County.

Thomas and Milcah had eight children born to them, one of which, Sally Eliza (a daughter who never married) built El Monte, one of the most outstanding landmarks of Howard County. She was born to them January 3, 1817. Judge Thomas Beale Dorsey also built Woodlawn, another county landmark for his son Thomas Beale Dorsey, Jr.

Another daughter, Mary Ann Tolley born 3-31-1815, married Gilbert Livingston Thompson on February 23, 1839 and had her first child, Dorsey Thompson at Mt. Hebron on January 8, 1840.

Mount Hebron's date of construction is therefore established between the years 1808, the year of Judge Thomas Beale Dorsey's marriage and 1840 when Dorsey Thompson was born.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Interview with Mrs. Eleanor Rogers Thompson Brownley,
4298 Columbia Pike, Ellicott City, Maryland on December 13, 1976.

Warfield, J.D. Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard
Counties, Maryland. Baltimore 1972, pp 148, 151, 182, 403,
496, 539.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES			
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	
NW	0	'	"		0	'	"	
NE	0	'	"		0	'	"	
SE	0	'	"		0	'	"	
SW	0	'	"		0	'	"	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

Please see Tax Map 17, p. 400
7.58 acres 353-396

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist		
ORGANIZATION Howard County Office of Planning & Zoning	DATE	
STREET AND NUMBER: 3450 Court House Drive		
CITY OR TOWN: Ellicott City	STATE Maryland	21043

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature

Mt. Hebron - Significance (continued)

Architecturally the building has faced some alterations on its front facade with the construction of a fire escape up to the second floor middle bay entrance door. Otherwise, the basic integrity of the house remains relatively unchanged with the fine stone work of the building exhibited in the stretcher stone flat arched lintels which decorate the rectangular proportionally scaled windows of the house.

A fine example of Howard County's stone mansions and associated historically with Judge Thomas Beale Dorsey, Mount Hebron should be included in any future local landmark legislation and considered for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places.

377/582
P.451

ST. OF MD.

BALTIMORE
HOWARD

STATE OF MD. DEPT OF FORPSTS
& PARKS
45.93A
P.5

GAS & ELEC CO. ET AL.

472/60 12.15A P.537

BAKER, ETAL.
3/338
17.00A.
337

BENJ. B. WEITZ, ET
PATAPSCO ASSOC. LIMIT
447/257
P.38

MT. HEBRON
TAX MAP 17
HO-49 DISTRICT 2



A detailed topographic map of Mount Hebron, Ellicott City, Maryland. The map features contour lines indicating elevation, with labels such as 300, 400, and 500 feet. Key landmarks include the Baltimore River, the Patapsco River, and the Mount Hebron area. The map also shows various roads, including the Baltimore Ave and the Ellicott City Road. Other notable features include the St. Stanislaus Church, the Good Shepherd Cemetery, and the Rockland area. The map is labeled with 'HO-49' and 'Ellicott City Quad, 1953, PR 1966 & 1974'. The map is oriented with North at the top.



H049

281 *

Mt Hebron

JSE May 72



Ho 49

233. 11-14-72
LH

281A

Mt Hebron

J82 May 72



H049

27/11/72

281A

Mt Hebron - barns

K2 May 72



HO-49 DIST.2
MT. HEBRON
MHT



HO-44 DIST. 2
MT. HEBRON
MHT



MT. HEBRON

DIST. 2 HO-49
MT. HEBRON
FRONT ELEVATION
CB THOMPSON



MT. HEDIGU

DIST 2 HO-49
MT. HEBRON
CB THOMPSON



MIT. HEDROW BARN

DIST. 2 HO-49
MT. HEBRON
BARN
CB THOMPSON